The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 18.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:
ONE YEAR, (in advance,)........................ $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

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DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *repsonsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS........J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL........J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE........E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW........JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20,'65.,

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEWS.

With Monday's record of the Impeachment trial, the report in our last week's issue closed. On Tuesday Mr. Bingham continued his argument. The effort was marked by the same ability as on the previous day, full of earnest eloquence, and characterized by close and forcible reasoning. At 4 P. M., when the Senate adjourned, Mr. Bingham announced that he would occupy an hour and a half of Wednesday in bringing his argument to a close. Various rumors were in circulation in Washington affecting the position of prominent Republican Senators in relation to impeachment, and giving Mr. Johnson's friends hopes of his acquittal. Examination into the authority on which these statements were made did not tend to establish their truth, and the confidence in the result of the trial that has existed all along was again revived.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday the Speaker announced the committee to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Washburne against Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota. The committee is a very strong one comprising among its members Messrs. Banks, of Massachusetts, Governor Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, and others who are recognized among the most prominent men of the House. On motion of Mr. Dawes, at the request of Mr. Butler, the committee was also authorized to investigate the charges brought against Mr. Butler by Mr. Brooks, of New York, in relation to the seizure of gold at New Orleans during the war. Mr. Brooks attempted to bring other matters into the investigation, but the House refused to entertain them.

The public debt statement for May has been published. It shows by a comparison with the statement issued on the 1st of April that since that time the debt bearing coin interest has increased $18,937,450; the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $21,-390,700; the matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,131,100; the debt bearing no interest has increased $1,-447,640.06; making a decrease in the total amount of debt of $2,106,710. The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased $7,-630,040.32, and the amount of currency has increased $8,944,109,48; making a decrease in the total amount of debt less cash in the Treasury of $18,680,859,80.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention met and selected delegates to the Chicago Convention. A despatch was received from General Butler, dated at Washington predicting the conviction of the President as certain, and that "Wade and prosperity are sure to come with the apple blossoms."

The New York delegation to the National Convention at Chicago met at Albany. General Sickles was chosen Chirman, and resolutions adopted in favor of the nomination of General Grant for President and Governor Fenton for Vice President.

According to previous announcements on Wednesday, Manager Bingham concluded his argument before the Senate for the people against President Johnson. He closed with a brilliant peroration demanding his conviction upon the charges preferred, and was greeted from the galleries by continued demonstrations of applause. Chief Justice Chase tried to quell the excitement, but not succeeding, he ordered the galleries to be cleared. This only made matters worse, and considerable excitement ensued. Senator Cameron hoped that the galleries would not be cleared. He said that it was an extraordinary occasion, and all in the galleries should not be punished for the action of some who could not restrain their impulses. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Reverdy Johnson called Mr. Cameron to order. The order to clear out the audience was enforced, and the occupants of the Diplomatic and Reporters' galleries were also dispossessed of their seats, and the Senate sat with closed doors. After fifteen minutes' time the doors were again opened, and the galleries were filled to some extent. During the session with closed doors a motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to adjourn until Sautrday was lost by a vote of yeas 22, nays 29. After a recess, the galleries were again cleared, and the doors closed for consultation in secret session. The Chief Justice then announced that the argument having closed, the next business was the proposed amendments to the rules governing the trial. The doors were again closed, and the audience retired. Senator Edmunds' amendment, that when the Senate retires for consultation the official reporters be admitted to take down the debates to be published with the proceedings, was laid on the table.

The New York *Times* says that "the President has pardoned John Sims, who in 1867 was sentenced to State prison at Auburn for ten years for counterfeiting. Under what influence or for what reason this pardon has been granted it is not easy to conjecture. Sims was one of the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money in this State, and his conviction was upon evidence that was perfectly clear and conclusive. Mr. Johnson's use or abuse of the pardoning power has been utterly inexcusable. He has turned loose upon the country hundreds of the worst offenders without any shadow of reason and greatly to the public detriment. He may have been imposed upon and misled, but he ought by this time to have become able to guard himself against impositions of this kind. We hope he does not intend to make a general jail delivery to signalize his own departure from office."

Messrs. Cragin, Drake and Buckalew, the Senate committee apyointed to investigate the accounts of John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, from the date of his election to the present time, presented a detailed report to the Senate, from which it appears that the total sum advanted to him it $4,-125,713,99, which is all satisfactorily accounted for by vouchers duly examined by the committee. A portion of these vouchers have not yet been passed upon by the Auditor of the Treaeury, but the committee report as the result of their investigation that "the Secretary is now a creditor to a small amount, and that no losses have been sustained by the Government through his action." On the contrary, they state that "the evidence taken by the committee completely vindicates him from such imputation."

The Virginia Republicans have nominated Gov. Welles the present incumbent, as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and James H. Clements a Lieutenant Governor.

From Mexico (*via* Havana) despatches report that another revolution has occurred in the City of Mexico, and that President Juarez was fleeing from the country with a large amount of gold.

Poetry.

THE CLEAR VISION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore,
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break
As that my eastern widows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Wiered photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as you schoolboy's laugh?

O Earth! with gladness overfraught
No added charm by face hath found,
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtained room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seem these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing.
The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and windflowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kind;
Since, richer for its chastening grown
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss the life by the prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful thy works appear!

As thou hast made thy world without,
Make thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt;
Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to the and man;
Strike when thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

LABOR THE BASIS OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

If, as has been said, idleness is the mother of mischief, occupation and industry are the progenitors of virtue and good order. The universal haste for wealth, coupled with unwillingness to toil for its acquisition, is fruitful of crime and destructive of business integrity. Throughout the whole country the cities and towns are thronged with idle Micawbers, waiting for something to turn up by which they may become possessed of a fortune and pass their lives in luxurious ease. Such men are the bane of society. They seem to believo that labor is degrading and think nothing more honorable than sumptuous dependence. And yet society is filled with them. Not a reader of this paragraph but can point to those within his immediate acquaintance.

The folly of the present age is its want of appreciation of true manliness. He is not the best type of American nobility who apes the foreign aristocracy and considers honest labor degrading and unworthy. The genius of our democracy is the exaltation of labor and the laborer; and its triumph is the vindication of toil from the contempt of an effete nobility that clings with the tenacity of life to ancient ideas and obsolete distinctions. We are a great and a progressive nation because we are shaping out our own destiny by the iron hand of labor. We have been singularly successful in our experiment of self-government because we made it the first principle of conduct to depend upon ourselves for results, and not to hope for anything from ancestral title or inherited wealth. The founders of the American republic were men of independence. When they landed on these shores they shook off the trammels of European customs, they laid aside forever the pride of family that had enervated the youth of their native land and with an unswerving fidelity to the great principles of Democracy, laid the foundations of a government whose corner-stone was respect for honest industry.

It was the law among the ancient Jews, that every man should learn a trade. He was not bound by any obligation to follow it for if his inclinations prompted him to afterward seek another profession, he was at liberty to do so. The wisdom of this law commends itself to every mind. If, in adverse times, misfortune should lay its hand upon them, and they should be compelled to leave their chosen pursuits, they were provided with an occupation which was a safeguard againt extreme poverty or want. If such a law existed in this country it would prevent many of the evils that now prevail, and render our people more prosperous and happy. However true to the principles of democracy our fathers may have been, we are fast leaving them behind. Instead of honoring labor we are attempting to degrade it. Parents, ambitious for their children, often express the hope that their lot will not be so arduous or toilsome as their own has been, forgetting that by their labor the country has been blessed, and because of the industry of their sons, generations yet to come will be grateful that they were born in republican America.

It is the first duty of parents to instil into the minds of their children the necessity and the dignity of labor. To be useful in any sphere of life should be the ambition of our youth. Our vast fields of enterprise invite competition and promise satisfactory rewards. The producer is he whose loss is most felt by society. Success in mechanic art is as honorable as professional eminence; agricultural industry is far more profitable to the nation than ambitious statesmanship. The watchwords of democracy are that all honest labor is honorable. It is not what one does, but the manner of doing it, that dignifies the man. Nothing can be more degrading than a quack in medicine, a pettifogger in law, or a blockhead in priestly garments—no one can be more honorable than an industrious and skillful artisan or a faithful and intelligent tiller of the soil

It is a mean and worthless spirit that despises the garb of the laborer and scorns to welcome him to places of equity. Nothing can be more false that our usual idea and definition of a gentleman. It is not the dress, it is not the employment that permits this appelation. It is the kindly heart, the industrious virtuous life that makes the gentleman. A career of idleness is generally a career of crime. It is not family or wealth that entitles one to honor. It is the intelligent manhood that entitles him to respect. We honor those who have risen from humble spheres of life to places of trust and usefulness, not because of the riches they possess, not because of the position they occupy, but because of the energy and industry which they manifested in the attainment of what they have. Fortune smiles on some while she frowns on others, but her favorite is no more entitled to honor than he who with equal industry strove to win her regard. The world's distinctions are often wrong. It is dilligent, patient labor that is to be honored by the true friends of republican institutions. The drone in society, whether possessed of millions or dependent upon public charity, should be despised and avoided by every honest man. We, as a nation, must change our ideas of nobility, or we shall decline in prosperity. He is only noble who uses to the best advantage the powers of body and mind with which his Creator has endowed him. Any claim not founded on this is false and pernicious. When the people of any nation cease to give to labor its true dignity and affect to despise the laborer, their own dishonor is assured, and the doom of national prosperity is pronounced.—*Erie Dispatch.*

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

If there is one art that requires cultivating more than another in American society, it is the art of conversation. It is a natural gift or acquired grace, with which, in any higher sense, we are as yet wholly unacquainted. In town or country it is very much the same. There are coteries where one meets individuals who can talk, the houses where one will be entertained by the mistress with a full account of difficulties with servants and ailments of children, and by the master with long stories illustrating his own peculiar and unusual smartness; but the art of sensible, agreeable conversation, the faculty of starting or suggesting topics of interest—of leading on and drawing out, of imparting information without pedantry, stimulating others to say their good things, is rarely found, and has scarcely been thought of in the light of an acquirement. Among ladies who have travelled and been admitted to good society abroad are to be found some very good talkers, who fully recognize this absence of habit, and therefore facility, rather than power of expression; but they find it difficult to remedy it because there are so few to second their efforts. They have been in Paris, where people are only allowed to be silent when they are alone; where every one is expected to contribute his or her quota to the interest or amusement of the circle; where stupidity is not tolerated; where, if people are absorbed in themselves, they have at least learned to veil their egotism under the mask of wit and politeness; and where the claim to social position and consideration, if not based on the highest rank, must find something more legitimate than mere wealth.

The American lack of conversational talents and ability is partly due to the fact that we are a very busy, trading and working people. No one ever has any leisure; everybody is going to do something that they want to do very much when they can "get time." Our merchants herd away in dark, dingy, seven-by-nine offices, and open their lips only in reference to the price of stocks, the aspect of trade, or the condition of the money market. Our great men have hammered and dug and stitched their way up through legions of material obstacles, each one of which was a modern fiery furnace, and which turned them out hard reflective thinkers, rather than graceful, polished talkers. Even at home the American Benedict does not shine as a conversationalist. When he has nothing to do but stay at home, he is apt, failing the inevitable newspaper, to go to sleep. He sometimes speaks to his wife; she also occasionally speaks to him; but they never converse together. In society this lack of conversational habit and ability shows to still greater disadvantage. Wherever they go they expect to be entertained. Such an idea as helping to entertain others never crossed their minds. At parties, therefore, they sit still as Egyptian mummies until something happens—until dancing begins, or some one breaks the stillness by proposing a diversion for the general amusement. American party-givers have a horror of this terrible stillness; they know that taciturn as their guests are unless there is a good deal of noise, they will carry away the impression that it is a very stupid party, and so they always, try to secure one person, at least, who will to use the common phrase, "keep everybody going." A party where people are expected to do nothing but talk would undoubtedly be considered and would be a great bore.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

SELLING THE BIRTHRIGHT.

There is a legend that Abraham died on the day that Esau sold his birthright. Whether true or not, it suggests the real meaning of the transaction. The man who, above all others, preferred the unseen to the seen, who would resolutely sacrifice the present to the future, had no place by the side of Esau. Selling the birthright was the sacrifice of heroic faith and steadfast principle—the assertion of the reckless and essentially worldly spirit. It was the passive profaneness that undervalues God-given prerogatives, and chooses red pottage rather than the priceless honors of a spiritual inheritance. "He did eat and drink, and rose up and went his way. Thus Esau despised his birthright."

The world is a vast market-place. "Large sales and small profits" is the motto. Feed me with the "red, red pottage." Here you have my principles, my prospects, my soul. Let us take some account of these sales.

1. Every one comes into the world with a certain faculty of work and enjoyment enfolded in his organization. Every one is endowed with certain powers of mind, adapted either to business, study, or art. Each one is gifted with peculiar qualities of heart, for the features of the soul are as characteristic as those of the face. Above all, there resides in every one a susceptibility for the true, the pure, and the good—the mysterious and sacred possibilty of a nobler sonship. But all these natural gifts may be frittered away by misuse. A vigorous constitution is broken down by yielding to the clamors of appetite. Splendid talents are degraded to imbecility by idleness and dissipation. Amiable dispositions are ruined by want of self-control. To read the vile literature that hides from the eye of decency and steals snake-like through the post-office is to sell the birthright of purity that cannot be regained by tears. For the cheap gratification of caviling against the clearest evidences of truth, the capacity to perceive its existence is extirpated. By barricading the approaches to conscience, and entrenching the heart in prejudice, one loses the essential element of truthfulness. This is the profaneness of Esau.

2. It is the lot of some to fall into the arms of wealth—a perilous privilege, but still fraught with noble possibilities. The agencies of education, like a mighty wave rolling from the past, are ready almost as soon as we are launched into life to bear us on to a worthy manhood. In numberless instances the inheritance of a Christian training, a pure example, and the guiding of watchful love await us.

"Life beginneth as a little path,
Edged with the violet and primrose—
A little path lawny grass,
And soft to tiny feet."

And it seems to open out into the way that leads to the celestial paradise. But all these are prospective possessions. They are subject to the hazards of freedom. The young man leaves his home and plunges into the world. How richly freighted, but how unconscious of his wealth! Free, frank, good-natured, hungry with curiosity, he is tempted to sell out his convictions to see the world. Fickle and unsteady, he breaks loose from all restraints and barters his all for pottage.

3. The opportunities for becoming a Christian are a priceless birthright. We find ourselves in front of an open door. A thousand attractions cluster round the cross. A cloud of alluring witnesses environ us. Esau's inheritance was chiefly in the remote future; ours is an estate in hand. Millions have been born *to soon*. To-day is the climax of centuries. Beware, then, how you trifle with the golden opportunity. An evening's merriment, a friendship, a business project, is the pottage.

LEGAL ANECDOTES.

Under the title of *Bench and Bar*, Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published a collection of anecdotes, which purports to be a complete digest of the wit, humor, asperities, and amenities of the law. It is compiled by L. J. Bigelow, Esq. We use the word *compiled*, which is not found on the title page of the volume before us, because we see in it no evidence of personal research or original discovery. It is made up of extracts from Jeffeson's *Book About Lawyers*, brief biographies of the Chief Justices of the United States, and nearly all the anecdotes of lawyers which have appeared in the "Drawer" of *Harper's Monthly*—just as they were there published, without the slightest apparent effort to distinguish between the authentic and the ingenious creations of enthusiastic contributors.

As a jest-book, the *Bench and Bar*, is very fair—almost equal to Joe Miller. As a record of the wit or wisdom of the bar, it is valueless, inasmuch as the reader cannot discriminate between the true and the false. Hundreds of jokes are in verbal circulation through the country, each of which in every neighborhood is attributed to some local celebrity. Thus they are sent to the periodical press, and thence they have been collected and given to the world by Bigelow, who adds apparent professional value and authentitity to the work by anouncing himself as "Counsellor at Law," and studiously concealing the fact that the compilation is not the result of diligent research on his part, and that it is written in the exact language, not of Mr. Counsellor Bigelow, but of the hundred or more contributors to *Harper's Magazine* and other works.

The book, however, is very readable, and the anecdotes are most of them good, whether true of those to whom they are attributed or not.

CHIEF-JUSTICE HALE.

"Chief-Justice Hale was strongly opposed to the severity of the English law, and took occasion, whenever he found opportunity, to show his repugnance to its needless severity. Once he tried a half starved lad on a charge of burglary. The prisoner had been shipwrecked upon the Cornish coast, and on his way through an inhospitable district had endured the pangs of extreme hunger. In his distress, the famished wanderer broke the window of a baker's shop and stole a loaf of bread. Under the circumstances, Hale directed the jury to acquit the prisoner; but, less merciful than the judge, the gentlemen of the box returned a verdict of, guilty,—a verdict which the Chief-Justice, stoutly refused to act upon. After much resistance, the jurymen were starved into submission, and the youth was set at liberty. Several years elapsed, and Chief Justice Hale was riding the Northern Circuit, when he was received with such costly and excessive pomp by the sheriff of a northern county, that he expostulated with his entertainer on the lavish profuseness of his conduct, 'My lord,' answered the sheriff, with emotion, 'don't blame me for showing my gratitude to the Judge who saved my life when I was an outcast. Had it not been for you, I should have been hanged in Cornwall for stealing a loaf, instead of living to be the richest landowner of my native county.'"

LORD ELDON.

"The Chancellor was sitting in his study over a table of paper, when a young and lovely girl, slightly rustic in her attire, slightly embarrassed by the novelty of her position, but thoroughly in command of her wits, entered the room and walked up to the lawyer's chair.

"'My dear,' said the Chancellor, rising and bowing with Old-World courtesy, 'who *are you*?'

"Lord Eldon,' answered the blushing maiden, 'I am Bessie Bridge, of Weobly, the daughter of the Vicar of Weobly, and papa has sent me to remind you of a promise which you made him when I was a little baby and you were a guest in his house on the occasion of your first election as member of Parliament for Weobly.'

"A promise, my dear young lady?" interposed the Chancellor, trying to recall how he had pledged himself.

"'Yes, Lord Eldon, a promise. You were standing over my cradle when papa said to you, "Mr. Scott, promise me that if ever you are Lord Chancellor, when my little girl is a poor clergyman's wife, you will give her husband a living;" and you answered: "Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth half a crown, but I give it to you, wishing it were worth more."'

"Enthusiastically the chancellor exclaimed:

"'You are quite right. I admit the obligation. I remember all about it;' and then, after a pause archly surveying the damsel, whose graces were the reverse of matronly, he added; 'But surely the time for keeping my promise has not yet arrived? You cannot be any one's wife at present?'

"For a few seconds Bessie hesitated for an answer, and then, with a blush and a ripple of silver laughter, she replied:

"'No, but I do so wish to be *somebody's* wife. I am engaged to a young clergyman, and there's a living in Herefordshire near my old home that has recently fallen vacant, and if you'll give it to Alfred, why then, Lord Eldon, we shall marry before the end of the year.'

"Is there need to say that the chancellor forthwith summoned his secretary, that the secretary forthwith made out the presentation to Bessie's lover, and that, having given the Chancellor a kiss of gratitude, Bessie made good speed back to Hereford shire, hugging the precious document the whole way home."

LORD MANSFIELD.

"Lord Mansfield had a great abhorrence of the penal system of England, and used every effort to have it modified. His humanity was so shocked by the bare thought of killing a man for committing a trifling theft, that he on one occasion ordered a jury to find that a stolen trinket was of less value than forty shillings, in order that the thief might escape the capital sentence. The prosecutor, a dealer in jewelry, was so mortified by the judge's leniency, that he exclaimed: 'What my lord, my gold trinket not not worth forty shillings! Why, that fashion alone cost me twice the money!' Removing his glance from the vindictive tradesman, Lord Mansfield turned toward the jury and said, with solemn gravity; 'As we stand in need of God's mercy, gentlemen, let us not hang a man for fashion's sake.'"

FANNY FERN.

Has been reconstructing a rebel. It seems that Mr. Parton (her husband) has an amanuensis who served in the Confederate army—a young gentleman of fine manners and accomplishments. Now, Fanny has heard of sundry such American citizens refusing to walk under the American flag. So she fastened the loyal bunting over the door of Mr. Parton's writing room, whereby the amanuensis could neither get in or out without passing under it. Appreciating the joke, the rebel pinned on the flag a pencilled slip to the effect that "lovely woman's wit had done what five years of war could not do; but that though his body passed under, his soul soared above." Next morning Fanny placed in the entry, by the side of the hat rack, a bust of General Butler, so that the gentleman rebel could not fail to take off his hat to it. Whereupon the amanuensis left on the pedestal a memorandum intimating that "persons curious to see Butler's face as it appeared there might have seen his back as it appeared at Bethel." During the afternoon Fanny set a bottle of "Gettysburg water" by the statue, with the words "Good for bad blood and secession. Butler was *not* at Bethel, according to his biographer, James Parton; therefore, his *back* could not have been there. But if it had been, he never would have covered it with his wife's petticoats in decamping." The rebel's retort was, "I have no fancy for being 'bottled up.' I leave that to Butler."
—*N. Y. Independent.*

CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

Henry McCormac, M. D., of Belfast Ireland, has put forth a new theory of the cause of consumption. This theory is set forth in a series of papers, read before various foreign Medical Societies, at different times since 1855, and accompanied by a long and elegant introduction. The following formula contains his idea:

'Wherever the air habitually respired, has been respired in whole, or in part, before, these tubercular deposits are found; whenever the air habitually respired, has not been respired, in whole or in part, before, there tubercular deposits are impossible, and consumption and scrofula are unknown.

He further claims that, "for the first time in the history of disease, the proximate source of tubercal is capable of exact demonstration. Tuberculous and scrofulous deposits, whether in the offspring of scrofulous and consumptive parents, or others, are the invariable results of insufficient, imperfect respiratory functions and re-breathed air. Hence the carbon is retained unoxidized; in other words, is not discharged from the blood, and is deposited, mainly as a hydro carbon, in the lungs or other organs, as tubercal."

This theory he supports by an analysis of the composition of tubercle, showing a large percentage of carbon; by the prevalence of consumption and scrofula in connection with bad ventilation of sleeping apartments; by their special prevalence in classes whose occupations subject them to the influence of re-breathed air, by day as well as by night; and by the cures he has effected solely by the constant supply of unbreathed air.

He also refers to the production of tubercal in the animals in menageries, and in rabbits confined in boxes for the purpose of experiment.

Whether his theory is fully demonstrated by the facts he presents, must be left to those more competent to analyze them. The author's position, as well as the importance of the subject, command attention to his views, and it is his wish to submit them to the criticism of the profession in Boston. If this theory is sound, consumption may always be prevented, often cured. The victim of an inherited turbercular diathesis need no longer sit, with folded arms, awaiting his doom. The annual decimation of infants may be reduced one-half, and the general morality one-fourth, by the annihilation of this great scourge of the human race!

Opposed to his theory, is the non-coexistence of consumption with certain cases of imperfect oxygenation of the blood; as in malformations and obstructive diseases of the heart, pressure of abdominal tumors, and of the gravid uterus, etc.

The extensive researches of Dr. Bowditch in the same field, show an important connection between consumption and the cold and dampness of certain localities. It is hard, also, to disconnect from this question those other great causes of perverted nutrition, insufficient food and want of exercise. Bad hygienic conditions are sure to be associated, and sanitary reforms being directed against them all, it is hard to tell the exact influence of each, or to determine the specific influence of either of them. The mortality in English prisons, has, indeed, been greatly reduced, but not wholly by improved ventilation, as improvements in diet, heating, bathing and exercise have generally accompanied it.

The ventilation of hospitals and public building receives due attention with us, but in the workshops and dwellings of the people it is neglected. The majority do not enjoy more than half minimum allowance of fresh air in their sleeping rooms, and this small cube is often unchanged till morning. The aim in our climate is, to keep out the cold, by stoves, double windows, listing and weather strips, which effectually prevent all, save accidental ventilation. Many workshops, factories and most day rooms are no better. What specific effects this state of things will, in the end, produce, is a question worth considering.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

How often do we find parents weeping over the dissolute habits of a beloved son, and wondering how their child could ever have fallen into such evil habits! Yet, if they go back and examine their actions and conduct in the presence of and toward that son, too many a parent will find, with bitter agony, that he himself has furnished a ruinous example to his own child. Has he not himself, from time to time, at the invitation of a friend, or on some convivial occasion, been induced to take his social glass? Has he not lent the aid of his name and character to enable that tavern-keeper to procure a license to sell liquor? Has he not offered wines, or other liquors, to his guests, at his own house, on the occasion of some social entertainment or New Year's day anniversary? Has he not withheld his name and influence from the great temperance reformation, and by thus standing aloof been in fact opposing this benign element of regeneration to drunken humanity? If so, he may be assured that he has furnished a terrible example to lure his own child on to its destruction. That son will not think it wrong to take his social glass with a friend after seeing his father do so: and that very tavern for which the influence of that father had procured a license, may become a "gate of hell" to his ruined son. At the social board, in his own home, that mother may pour out for her own son his first glass, and may kindle in his bosom that terrible passion whose devouring flames will blast and destroy the happiness of herself and son forever. An awful responsibility does indeed rest upon that parent who, either by example or otherwise, countenances habits in his child which will probably end in intemperance.

We often, too, hear fathers mourning over the dissipation of their sons, and averring that they would be ready to lay down their lives if it would effect the reclamation of their children. They no doubt pray anxiously that their sons may become members of some temperance society; and yet, do they belong to any such society themselves? Have they ever done anything to advance the interests of the temperance cause? Have they not rather, by declining to become connected with such associations, furnished an example to their own children and others to decline also? To them, then, we would say, join first yourselves. Your names and influence may not only be the means of saving your own sons, but may help to give freedom and happiness to thousands of others who groan under the thralldom of intemperance. Do not hope and expect that others will labor amid contumely and reproach, for the benefit of your sons, while you yourselves are virtually opposing their efforts, and lending your countenance to those who are sneering at the benevolent enterprise of temperance men.—*Phrenol. Journal.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER, having been asked for his opinion about novel reading, has given it. He asserts that "Protestant Christendom is not united on any other practical question more entirely than on the propriety of reading fiction." In proof of this startling position he instances the approval given to the parables of the Gospels, Milton's poems, the "Pilgrim's Progress," and Pollock's "Course of Time." He next says it is impossible to lay down any general rule as to how much time should be given to novel reading. But he thinks it certain that novels should not be made "the staple of reading." On the contrary, he would have them bear the same proportion to the whole amount of one's reading that pepper does to one's food, or sugar to one's drink. He is ready to admit, however, that novels are useful in implanting a taste for reading, and that "Miss Austen's works, Miss Edgeworth's tales, Miss Sedgwick's novels, Walter Scott's matchless romances, contain as good matter as is to be found in sermons, essays, histories, or poems." He says nothing about Dickens' works.

IDLENESS.

Idleness is the nurse of all vices. It moves so slowly that they all overtake it. The Germans and Italians say, proverbially that "Idleness is the Devil's pillow." Some affect to excuse tnis hydra-headed habit by asking what harm can a person do when he does nothing? The reply is ready and plain. He who is passive in allowing decay is himself a destroyer. While standing, still, and refusing to help, he obstructs the movements of others. We are told in holy writ: "By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands the house droppeth through." And again it is said: "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." The words of Cato, the elder, are in the proverb, "that one who does nothing learns to do evil." Idleness has been described to be a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart and corrodes our happiness, while it undermines our health. Idleness is costly, without being a luxury. Montagoe always would reckon the year's account of his expenses with the following entry: "Item—for my abominable habit of idleness, a thousand livres." We toil for leisure only to dissover, when we have succeeded in our object, that leisure is a great evil. How quickly would the working class be reconciled to what they may call the hardships of compulsory occupation, if they were but for a short time doomed to the hardships of compulsory idleness. They would quickly find that it is much better to wear out than to rust out. The idle man is at the mercy of all vices. The working man, on the contrary, finds a safeguard in his occupation, which leaves no time for temptations nor a desire to yield to them. It was well said, by the oldest of the Greek poets, that "the laborer is the sentinel of virtue."

A COUNTRY GIRL IN BEECHER'S CHURCH. —At first I thought he was a farmer, he told us so much about sowing and harvesting. Then, when he talked of training roses and pruning grape-vines, I changed my mind, and concluded he was a gardener; but soon after he described printing, and made it so plain, I decided he must be a printer after all. The queerest thing about it was that he should know all the folks up at Cross cut corners and be able to describe them so exactly. When he spoke of people who think everything they have is just the nicest and best going I thought of Huldy Tucker; and when he described those who believe they are in a state of perfection and can't do wrong. I know he must mean Deacon Pettigrew. I was so much interested in all he had to say, I did not think of anything else, except when my thoughts flew to Joel. I so longed to have him beside me! For I want Joel to love Sunday; and I am afraid he never will unless he sees, as I have, how beautiful it can be made, and what a good, happy, cheerful thing such a religion as Mr. Beecher's is. The congregation looked so interested, so eager to hear all he had to say, I do believe they would have staid all night, if he had chosen to go on preaching. I did not notice a single girl chewing caraway seed, or a single boy using his jack knife on the back of the pew. Deacon Spicer, eighty-five years old, always goes to sleep, and snores between parson Hinman's "fifthly" and "sixthly"; but the old, white haired men at Mr. Beecher's looked just as wide awake as the young ones, and I do believe everybody went away feeling better and kinder and more resolved to lead good, true lives than when they came.—*Independent.*

THE METHODISTS OF THE UNITED STATES. —The New York *Methodist* of last week has a lengthy and interesting series of tables, giving the present condition of the various branches of the Methodist Church throughout the world. The following are the figures for the United States;—

	Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church (exclusive of the India, German and Liberia Mission Conference)	1,139,096
Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1860)	757 205
American Wesleyan Methodist	20,000
The "Methodist" Church	50,098
Protestant Methodists (in the Southern States)	70 000
African Methodist E. Church	200,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	60,000
Free Methodists	4,800
Primitive Methodists	.....
Evangelical Association (exclusive of the "Germany Conference")	57,226

THE AMERICAN GIRL.—It is the belief of certain well-meaning men, who were not born in Constantinople, that if the American girl were called on to meet a proportion of her expenses by her own labor, she would be publicly a greater, and personally healthier, wiser and happier. It is even believed that her outlay, instead of increasing would diminish. Practiced in the mystery of keeping accounts, aware by experience of the difficulty of earning money, she would be clever enough to save it. With something to do, she would put less mind, time, and purse into the pursuit of pleasure. Mated at last with a poor man (so many are incorrigibly vicious that way!) she would share his burden rather than crush him with it. If all women now were thus, we would have no cause to cry as we are sometimes tempted to do—oh for the slow but cheap girl of thirty years since! Whether democracy is capable of some such self-saving miracle as we have indicated, remains to be seen.

A GENTLEMAN was once riding in Scotland by a bleaching ground, where a poor woman was at work watering her webs of linen cloth. He asked her where she went to church, and what she heard on the preceding day, and how much she remembered. She could not even tell the text of the sermon. "And what good can the preaching do you," said he, 'if you forget it all?" "Ah, sir," replied the poor woman, "if you look at this web on the grass, you will see as fast as ever I put the water on it, the sun dries it all up; and yet, sir, I see it gets whiter and whiter."

NEWSPAPER subscriptions are infallible test's of men's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printers in some way—say that he has paid when he has not—or sent money which was lost by mail—or will take the paper and will not pay for it, on the plea that he did not subscribe for it; or will move off, leaving it to come to the post office he left. Thousands of professing Christians are dishonest, and the printer's books will tell fearfully at the final settlement at the Judgment day. How many who read this paragraph will be guiltless of this offence?

PUBLIC OPINION condenses in a single quatrain, the long tirades of the Saturday Review, against women:

"Men have many faults,
Poor women have but two;
There's nothing right they say,
And nothing right they do."

A DRUNKEN fellow got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he; "well, if that isn't later than I ever knew it."

Is John's better half a demi-john? When William obtains a sweetheart is he an accepted Bill? Should James' wife want diamonds when she possesses a "Jem" already?

IT has been thought that people are degenerating because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But nobody can afford to live long at the current prices.

A BAKER has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Odds and Ends.

No man ever sins at half-price.

A "RAIN of terror"—the flood.

"Do you keep accounts, Dick?" "Yes, I *reckon*."

TOBACCO should not be chewed, but eschewed.

A just man hateth the evil, but not the evildoer.

MODERATION is the silken string running through the chain of all the virtues.

WOMAN requires no eulogy. She speaks for herself.

HE who receives a good turn should never forget it, he who does one should never remember it.

HE is not poor who hath little, but he that desireth much. He is rich enough who wants nothing.

To things which you bear with impatience you should accustom yourself, and by habit you will bear them well.

A man's character is frequently treated like a grate—blackened all over first, to come out the brighter afterwards.

I WISH," said a son of Erin, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I may go and *end my days there*."

THE "game of life" is very like a game of cards. Time deals, death cuts, and everybody is waiting for the last trump.

As the quickest way to make a fortune a contemporary suggests marrying a fashonable young lady and selling her clothes.

A LADY who held a glass of water in her hand, said:—"Oh, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would be."

WHY is there no future for fowls? Because they have their necks twirled (next world) in this.

WHEN is a hen most likely to perform her duties properly? When she is in earnest (in her nest.)

WHY are old maids and doubtful propositions alike? Because neither of them is a parent (apparent) to anybody.

A wealthy young widow recently advertised as follows:—A-*gent* wanted. We say A-*man* to that.

WHY do girls kiss each other and men not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, but men have.

THERE is a man in Cincinnati who makes a living buying horse tails. They are used in the manufacture of hair cloth.

THE young ladies of Chicago who wear false calves, excuse the practice by saying that they are protected against mad-dogs.

A YOUNG MAN who was crossed in love attempted suicide recently by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

MISS TUCKER says it is with bachelors as with old wood; it is easy to get them started, and when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of yours, Carrie? "Oh, I married him, and han't been troubled with his attentions since."

WE spend half our lives in making mistakes, and waste the poor remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them.

BEAUTIFUL was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was still in the land of the living—"No, but I am almost there."

NATURAL RESULT.—An editor down South, who had served four days on the jury, says, "he's so full of the law that it is hard to keep from cheating somebody."

BOUND TO BUST.—A sick man was told that nothing could cure him but a quart of catnip tea. "Then I must die," said he, "I don't hold but a pint."

"I AM astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Well, sir, I've been wanting you to start for the last hour."

WHEN a man and woman are made one by a clergyman. the question is which is the one? Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

THEN AND NOW.—Farmers in 1776—Man at plow, wife at cow, girl at yarn, boy at barn, and all dues settled. Farmers in 1867—Man at show, girl at piano, wife in satin, boy at Latin, and dues unsettled.

A bachelor editor, speaking of a convention of old maids to be held in Little Rock, "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of men," advises them that matrimony is the shortest and safest road to the knowledge they are in search of.

AN old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss; she gave him the kiss, but he refused her the pony; she sued him; he pleaded "no consideration," the court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration, and made him "pony over."

A MINNESOTA paper tells of a man there who recently went to the river, stripped himself, cut a hole in the ice, and took a bath. After floundering about for a while in the water, he sat down on a cake of ice and cut his corns.

SMALL boy on tip toe to his companions: —"Say, stop your noise, all of you." Companions—"Hello, Tommy! what's the matter?" Small boy—"We've got a new baby, it's werry weak and tired, walked all the way from Heaven last night; musn't be a kickin' up a row round here now."

TWO school teachers in Indiana fell out and had a fight. A great crowd was, of course, the necessary consequence. A nervous individual came up in breathless excitement, and inquired af a wag the cause. "Why, said he, "they fell out about spelling the word 'bird." One said it was "byrd," and the other contended that it was "burd."

IT is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few game phrases, and no other ideas but those of black or red spots ranged together in different figures. Would not a man laugh to hear any one of this species complaining that life is short?

THE late Bishop Meade, of Virginia, sometimes said a witty thing. His jokes partook frequently of the serious, giving quite as much occasion for tears as mirth. He was once lamenting the neglect of education in the State, and remarked, with a significant expression: "Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

THE joy resulting from the diffusion of blessings to all around us in the purest and sublimest that can ever enter the human mind; and can be conceived only by those who have experienced it. Next to the consolations of Divine Grace, it is the most in him who is the object of it, and in him who exercises it; and it will not only soothe and tranquilize a troubled spirit, but inspire a constant flow of good humor, content, and gaiety of heart.—*Bishop Portens.*

"HAVE any of Toby's continued stories been printed in bound volumes?" inquired a customer of a salesman at one of our large book stalls the other day.

"Toby continued! Who's he?"

"Why, the man that writes so many stories for the publications. I see his name to more stories than any other man, and I want to get 'em in bound volumes."

The salesman answered in the negative, and the verdant customer went elsewhere with his inquiry, which we dare say [illegible] be co[illegible]ued.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

IMPEACHMENT.

We expected to be able to announce to our readers, to-day, that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, had been convicted of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," or that he had been acquitted. Last week, when the case was closed on the part of the Managers of the House, by Judge Bingham, the Senate determined to take the final vote, on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock. This was accepted by the country as the conclusion of the great trial, and the settlement of the political excitement which has been manifest throughout the country. But all were doomed to disappointment. Rumor had reached us, time and again, during the trial, that there would be a number of Republican Senators who would vote for acquittal. Then again these reports were as strenuously denied. However it was generally considered that Grimes of Iowa, and Fowler of Tennessee, would vote against conviction. Up to last Monday it was generally acknowledged that, in the main, the Republicans would stand firm. During Monday night and Tuesday morning, the opposition to conviction developed their strength and amongst the number was Fessenden of Maine, Trumbull of Illinois, and Henderson of Missouri. This caused a feeling of depression only heretofore felt at the defeat of our armies, in the late struggle, or the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was not regarded at any time, as any too reliable. He has been an expectant, and somewhat soured, and he has no doubt allowed his sensitiveness to get the advantage of his judgment; but why Judge Trumbull and Mr. Henderson should take this strange position no one could divine.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, when the Senate assembled to cast the final vote, Mr. Howard of Michigan, was lying dangerously ill in the hands of several physicians, who had been in attendance upon him through the night previous. Howard insisted that, if the final vote was to be cast, he would be in his place in the Senate, if it should even cause his death. These facts were communicated to the Senate, and it adjourned over as a court until Saturday next. It is claimed that on a careful canvass of the vote, there is still a majority of two in the Senate, in favor of conviction, without the votes of Howard and Wade. This is very likely correct.

What is to be said of those Senators who so far forget the welfare of their country and the will of the people, as to vote for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson and thereby approve his usurpations? The country has demanded *a conviction of* this presidential criminal, and the man who, as a Republican, votes for his acquittal under all the evidence which has been presented against him, can have no lot with the Republican party, nor will he ever be sustained by any party. The Democratic party, outside of the few offices which it receives at the hands of the President, despises him as thoroughly as the Republican party does. Let those Senators who have determined to cast their lot with Andrew Johnson remember that the American people have branded him a traitor, and those who now sustain him in his conflict with the people, will share the same fate.

OH SHAME! WHERE IS THY BLUSH!

The professional American politician; we mean the constant seeker after place and the preferment of the public; has never been regarded as the most righteous of the people. On the other hand, he has been generally classed with men of mean impulses, capable of doing that which would be scorned and loathed by an honest and upright man. There was a time when the politician exercised his ingenuity and shrewdness with great care, and dealt masterly strokes of policy, by which he moved the masses to support his cause, and thereby made his "calling and election sure," but that day has gone by, in a great measure. The arts and sophistries which were then used are no longer the resorts of the leaders of our hustings. They are neglected by and useless to the skilful professional manipulator of the ballots of freemen, and it is only in the hands of some one, who is not fully fledged, or whose conscience was early committed to the tender keeping of those who knew not the way of the world, that they are resorted to. *Now* the unscrupulous demagogue fills his pockets with gold, or greenbacks; the one is as potent as the other; and stalks forth to corrupt the masses, or into the deliberative bodies of the nation and pours out his treasure to those who do his wishes, with an apparent boldness and shamelessness that should send the blush to the check of any honest man. Bribery and Corruption are no longer felons, hiding from the light of day in the secluded places known only to the abandoned and the vicious, but they are popular characters, who live in style, patronized by the high and the low, and frequently are applauded for their virtues. Men of eminence bow to them and become their pliant instruments, lovely women smile upon them and become their accessries, and the advocates of morality and religion pass them over in silence. The Press, the great lever of the civilized world, lauds them and advertises for the means with which to enable them to accomplish their infamous ends.

Bribery has become a great power in the land. If the people must be manipulated to carry the election of some one who is a mill-stone about the neck of the party, funds must be raised and leading men bribed to come to the rescue; if a measure is to be secured at the hands of the Legislature, there are those, wearing the robes of Senators and Representatives who desire to know how much money there is in it, and when the President is to be convicted of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," in accordance with law and the wishes of the people, money is called for by the million to corrupt honored and reverend Senators. Such is the history of the nineteenth century and such the state of politics in the latter part of our first century. Men set up and practice bribery, and recommend themselves on their expertness, mammoth Rail Road corporations have Bribery or political bureaus, with experienced politicians to run them, and the people are bought up to acquiesce. "Oh shame! where is thy blush?"

What is the cause of this state of political morals?

There is only one answer; the mercenary character of our people. Here it begins and here it ends. The desire to possess the almighty dollar is the true alchemy which does transmute politics, religion, and all the graces and virtues into gold. There is no nation under the sun, civilized or uncivilized that presents such a terrible state of depravity in this respect as the American nation, and that, too, before we have reached our first centennial anniversary. It is time that both church and State, high and low, were directed to this rapidly growing evil. Heavier penalties must be inflicted for the punishment of it, and heavier rewards for its detection. But this alone will not put a stop to it.

So universal is the desire for gold, or its equivalent, that the most sanctified and holy places are not free from its influences. Men who desire to walk upright before the world, who would scorn the idea of taking that which does not bear upon its face "for value received," shave the church of the last penny to gratify their greed, quarrel with their neighbor for half this amount, and allow their judgment to be biased for even less. We have frequently regarded men, in whose judgment we have placed great confidence, in matters of this kind, and we have seen them for a trifling interest, change their whole nature and insist upon concessions of a few pennies, which had it been the work of another, their judgment would have spurned it, and they would have condemned the author of such paltryness as unworthy of confidence. We have seen the grossest wrong become "all right" when it has worked a few dimes into the purse of some men.

Here is the beginning of this terrible evil. When we see a man, for the mere *love* of money, impose upon his neighbor, allow his judgment to be biased, and grovel and grasp, without any other motive, we believe the keen eyes of scrutiny should follow him. His desires overcome his conscience and he forgets to deal honestly with those around him, and he solaces himself with "It is my duty to take care of myself and let others do likewise." We pity the man who is indifferent to the grossest wrong, provided it brings "grist to his mill." The man who seizes every advantage to benefit himself, without any reference to the interest of others, is the man to be improperly approached. *He* is ready for bribery; *he* only awaits the opportunity. The classes of men referred to above are the ones from which the politicians, with well filled pockets, reap their harvests. When men allow themselves to become slaves to the "beggar's vice" they generally become too exact to be honest.

There is no reason though why men should not be able to transact business fairly and honestly, gentlemanly and scrupulously exact, without becoming the mere shavers and encroachers upon the interests of those who are compelled to deal with them. The transactions of the community are reciprocal, and every one can afford to give an honest equivalent. If every individual were to ask himself whether he is treating the person with whom he is dealing as he would wish to be treated, and then do as he would wish to be done by, there would be very few in the community who would fall into the meshes of those who live by bribery and corruption.

And, now, a few words more in regard to avoiding the terrible fate which hangs over us. Because if bribery and corruption are to continue to rule the actions of our leading men, woe must come unto us! First and foremost the cause of political regeneration must be taught in our schools; our text books should be crowded with it, then our pulpits should resound, week after week, with the admonitions and cautions of those whose duty it is to pray for and administer unto the wants of the people, and then let the honest people trust only those who prove themselves worthy of confidence, and spurn the creatures who deal in bribery and corruption, and instead of rewarding men for their expertness in these crimes, let men be rewarded for their good and honest qualities. Frequently men are selected for position because they can more successfully cheat and defraud their opponents than others who are less skilled. It is a common thing; it is the test of party fitness. What degeneracy! The time has come to discontinue such disreputable practices and to regenerate our political system. This alone will preserve our institutions and perpetuate our liberties.

THE LEGAL ABILITY IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The following statement is being extensively circulated by the Democratic press, under the head of "Who Mr. Evarts is":

"It is a singular fact that very few really great lawyers are left in the Republican party. They cannot support it without stultifying themselves. Its doctrines are so perfectly subversive of the Constitution, and of all law that no honest man, with a well trained intellect, can fail to condemn them."

This kind of stuff may be very palatable to Democratic ears, but it is as far from the truth as the Democratic papers generally get, and this is saying considerable, as they seldom get near enough to Truth to be sure of her existence. On the other hand, there is hardly a judicial district in the United States, where Republican lawyers are not equal, if not superior, to those on the Democratic side of the house, and there is not a Bench from the Supreme Court down to a Court of Appeals, but the legal ability of the Republican party stands out as favorably as that of the opposite party, and it strikes us a little more prominently. Perhaps this may not be considered as very modest, but we utter it partly in the same strain of vanity in which the above was uttered. We feel that we have a right to be proud of the splendid legal minds that to-day adorn the Republican party, and that it is our duty to resist any such imputation as is to be found in tho above paragraph. We cannot leave this subject without saying that we will submit the question of the relative ability displayed, by the Managers of the House of Representatives and the President's Counsel, in the great Impeachment trial of the nineteenth century, to the judgment of the civilized world, without any fear of the verdict. And the United States Senate as a Court contains more legal ability than is to be found in the whole Democratic party, and there are only two or three Democratic lawyers in it. Let it also be understood that the gentleman who has called forth this vain and groundless boast, Mr. Evarts, is a Republican, at the head of the Republican party in the State of New York, and it will be seen how shallow is the premises upon which our Democratic cotemporaries base their assertions.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre county, chairman of the State Convention of soldiers, which met in Philadelphia on the 8th of January last, has appointed a State Central Committee to take an active part in the approaching State and National elections. Lieutenant J. H. Longnecker, of this place, is the member for this county. This is an excellent selection. Mr. Longenecker, who is now Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has some experience in running the political machine, and will make a valuable member. We are glad to know that the brave men who fought our battles and conquered our foes, are determined to maintain their principles at the ballot box.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE has modestly made his valedictory bow, and retired from the editorial control of the Franklin *Repository*. The Colonel has been connected with this journal for a number of years, and made it one of the most popular country papers in the State. We hope that his retirement from the chair editorial is only temporary, and that we may soon hear from him in a more enlarged field of editorial labor. His successors on the *Repository* are Messrs. Jere. Cook and T. W. Hays, of the Chambersburg Bar.

THE Congressional plan of Re-construction is working its way steadily into favor in all the seceded States. South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida have accepted it, and will, in a few weeks, be represented in Congress. Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia will soon follow in the same channel. "My Policy" is no go.

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGES.—We see that by an Act of Assembly, Solder's discharges shall be recorded free of tax. The future value of these papers to their holders, should make it an object to have them on record at once. Bounty lands, pensions &c., that most likely will be granted hereafter, can be obtained on these records when witnesses have died and the original papers have been lost or mislaid.

LAY REPRESENTATION AMONG THE METHODISTS.

THE following on Lay Representation in the Methodist Church, from the New York *Evening Post*, covers the ground so fully, that we take pleasure in giving it a place in our columns, to enable those who have thought very little upon the subject to fully understand the reasons why the Church is about to depart from some of its firmly established usages:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now numbers a million of communicants, representing, probably, a population of five millions who are under its influence. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been seriously disorganized by the war, had 750,000 members in 1860, and most of these will propably soon return to the parent church, from which they seceded only on the question of slavery.

The General Conference is the supreme ruling power of the Methodists. It is formed of delegates elected by all the annual conferences of ministers, in proportion to their numbers; and meets once in four years, with full legislative authority over the whole church, and with appellate jurisdiction as a court over appeals from all its lower ecclesiastical tribunals. It also elects by ballot the bishops. Its discussion and actions are, therefore, rewarded with interest throughout the country.

This Conference is now in session in Chicago; and grave questions, affecting the whole system of government hitherto established among Methodists, are likely to come before it for action. The most important of them is the project of "Lay Representation" in the conferences.

From its foundation in this country, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been governed wholly by its clergy. They alone sit in the annual conferences; and choose from among themselves the members of the General Conference. The bishops assign to each congregation its pastor, and there is no constitutional provision for appeal, or even for remonstrance or suggestion. Thus the clergy wield the whole power of the organization, prescribing the conditions of church membership, directing the appropriations of the general funds, admitting or rejecting candidates from their own body, assigning each preacher to his people and his work, and thus controlling at once the dublic policy and the internal administration of the denomination.

For more than forty years this system has met with open and loud opposition. The more radical minds have often joined in bitter abuse of the clergy, charging them with a determination to retain usurped and wrongful power; but those who made such attacks have usually seceded from the organization without making a deep impression upon it. The general conviction of the members appears to have been that no sweeping change was needed, so long as the power possessed by the pastors was used with wise moderation; and that the right of withdrawal by members at any time, and the certainly of its exercise by large numbers, if not ruled in the church with Christian prudence and justice, were a sufficient check upon abuses.

The growth and prosperity of the main body, and the comparative failure of the seceders to spread abroad their doctrines, has confirmed this view. Certainly, the success of Methodism as a missionary church in America has been a sufficient refutation of those who represent its government as a priestly despotism. Yet for many years the conviction has been growing among the leading minds, both of the clergy and of the laity, that a more elaborate organization will become necessary, which will give to the pious laymen of the church the opportunity and the inducement to serve it more efficiently. The General Conference itself, which, for a long series of years, resisted the project of lay representation with a rigid conservatism which offended many, has of late taken the lead in preparing the way for this wise reform.

Eight years ago the bishops presented the proposed change in a favorable light to the General Conference; and that body recommended the consideration of it to the annual conferences and the laity. It also ordered a vote to be taken throughout the church on the general question, whether lay representation should be admitted in the General Conference. The vote, however, indicated little interest in the proposition, and a decided majority aginst the change. In 1864 the General Conference again approved the principle of admitting the laity to a share of government, but postponed action expressly on the ground that the church did not yet desire it.

This year, the expressions of opinion on every side have been more favorable to the reform than ever before. The resolutions of the annual conferences show that among the ministry, two-thirds of whom five years ago were opposed to it, a majority now desire a change. There is no question that, in the large cities, and wherever the laity are most capable of organized action in the church it is earnestly demanded. The weight of intelligence and of the hopeful element of youthful activity in religious matters seems to be more decidedly in favor of the movement than that of numbers. An expectation prevails that the General Conference, now in session will introduce laymen into all the ruling bodies of the church, and perhaps constitute a second house, co-ordinate and equal with itself in the supreme government and consisting entirely of lay delegates from lay constituencies.

Such a change will now be received with general satisfaction throughout the Methodist organization; and must be regarded by all impartial observers as an improvement. It will assimilate the organization of Methodism to that of other Christian sects in this country; and will introduce into its government the same principles on which our civil institutions are founded. It will remove what many minds, and even some considerable congregations, have long regarded as a serious obstacle to connection with a body, whose doctrines and discipline on the whole meet with their cordial approval. It will thus strengthen for its work one of the important powers for good in our land, and add to its already great prospects of usefulness.

DOUBLE-FACED.

Martin Van Buren once delared that the Democratic party had a face for the South and a face for the North—that it was *National* only so far as it was ready to prostitute its strength to the uses of all sections, the better to maintain itself in power. It is a long time since the Little Magician daguerreotyped his party, but the picture still holds its resemblance to the life. The Democracy have not changed. In its own pecular sense it is still a national party, and has a face for the North and a face for the South. Here is the proof of what we assert:

Resolved, That we are opposed, both in principle and in policy, to negro suffrage.—*Ohio Democratic resoluitons*, 1868.

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic; and as such, in person and property entitled to full and equal laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness, when we have the power to grant them with proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.—*South Carolina Democratic resolutions*, 1868.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white race in this country.—*Illinois Democratic resolutions*, 1868.

"A very large torchlight procession of *democratic niggers* are marching through the streets while I write, I have addressed a large audience to-night in the court house square—a large proportion being negroes. They carried transparencies with most appropriate democratic mottoes. Proclaim it throughout Upper Georgia that everything is safe—honor saved, peace secured, democracy triumphant."—*Letter of B. H. Hill, a leading Democrat in Georgia, April 11th*, 1868.

"We have a word for our colored citizens who are anxious to vote for Governor at the ensuing election. Your protested friends have nominated a man of the name of Bullock for that office, and it is right that you should know beforehand what sort of a man he is who solicits your suffrage."—*Savannah News, (Democratic.) April*, 1868.

It does not require much study to belong to a party thus accommodating in its doctrines. In the South, a Democrat can be an amalgamationist, while in the North a Democrat is bound to hate all negroes—and yet both Democrats are sound on the goose question. The practice is pay your money and take your choice.—*State Guard.*

The Pendleton Scheme—What it is?

What the Pendletonian Greenback scheme really is can be described by none so well as its supporters. We have said it was a scheme for flooding the country with paper issues which would speedily degenerate to worthless rags, destroy all values, prostrate credit and business and lead directly to repudiation. That this is its true meaning and intent, we call the Chicago *Times*—one of Pendleton's most energetic supporters—to prove. We call the La Crosse *Democrat*; but our Democratic cotemporary, the *Post*, has already shown a disposition to impeach the witness—therefore produce the following from the Chicago *Times* of December 1st, 1868:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (*i. e.* the Pendleton scheme.) The grand feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of about $1,600,000,000, making, all told a circulating medium of $2,500,000,000. Then we shall have what are called "good times," "splendid times." Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whiskey will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $5 in gold will require one horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be "*paid.*" The only question will be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something this plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

Since the *Times* drew the above picture, it has swung around the circle and joined the ranks of the PENDLETONITES. But its definition of the universal Greenback scheme remains as correct as ever.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

President Johnson's Position.

The *National Intelligencer* (President Johnson's organ), in an editorial article on Friday, says that President Johnson's position is "entirely misapprehended," and promises for him that if he be acquitted by the Senate he will not be guilty of any further violation of the laws, will not commit any "acts of aggression or retaliation," but will obey the laws, behave himself, etc., for the remainder of his term. It says:

We can assure them that the President is wholly without excitement, passion or bitterness. Personally, we imagine he regards the proceedings of the impeachment with serene indifference. Public considerations unquestionably weigh heavily upon him. Anchored in solid convictions of constitutional duty, conscientious in the opinion that he is entirely innocent of all offence, anxious only for the welfare of the country, he believes that an adverse decision of the Senate Court will inflict a deep wound upon the institutions of the State, which will be fatal to their future maintenance.

If we have correctly stated the position of the President, the thoughtful will see in it an assurance of moderation and conciliation on his part when the verdict of acquittal shall have been rendered. What the public most needs is accommodation of political differences. The national character demands it. The integrity of the constitutional system demands it. Patriotism pleads for it. We owe it to ourselves and all our great national interests, to the past and to the future to compose our differences and strifes. We have a right to speak for the President in the matter, because he is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, with but a few short months of service before him; and we know that he would deem it the crowning glory of his life to be able, on the 4th of March next to transfer to his successor an unimpaired Constitution, in the keeping of a united, happy and prosperous people.

This is evidently a promise on the President's part that if the Senate will overlook his past offences he will promise to do better in the future. As a partial plea of guilty it may have some significance; but as for the promise of the President, they may be taken as only meant to deceive and betray again if another opportunity is granted him.—*Baltimore American.*

The Bill for the Admission of Arkansas.

The following Bill for the admission of Arkansas passed the House of Representatives and was sent to the Senate. Arkansas is the second State to ask representation in Congress:

A bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Sate of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress, as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or any class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

The late elections have fully indicated the policy of negro suffrage in the rebel States. Neither the white nor black vote was cast all on one side. Taking the representations of the Democratic papers for authority, both were divided—not in the middle nor anywhere near it, perhaps—but some blacks went to the Democrats, and probably more whites went with the radicals—and the division destroyed whatever ground there was for the clamor there previously had been about the whites being arrayed against a free Constitution, whereby five States will shortly resume their proper places in the Union, the election of loyal State officers and a large majority of Republicans to Congress. The loyal whites could not have achieved this alone. It was by reinforcing them with the no less loyal blacks that reconstruction has been carried forward almost to completion, in the interest of the principles of Freedom and Progress, against which the South rebelled. Herein was the necessity, and the result is the complete vindication of the policy of Congress. The negro armed with the ballot, has done a service of which nobody else was capable. The ballot was given to him as the musket had been—to help put the rebellion down. But for such a necessity, it is to be doubted whether the South would have seen universal suffrage. The previous condition of the blacks naturally suggested grave doubts; but the suggestion of the alternative, that is the supremacy of the rebels and the re-enactment, in a variety of ways, of the slave code, instantly dispelled them. If the blacks were so utterly ignorant, they must have learned rapidly; for the result shows that a vast majority of them have voted like intelligent men. The result proves everything. We have only to reverse the case and consider for a moment how it would have been had not the loyal Southern whites been thus reinforced. The worst element left alive by the war would be in the ascendency in the South. No loyal man would dare to raise his voice there, and all the Southern States would to-day be ruled by men bent on nothing so much as the redemption of the lost cause. All this was foreseen, and the country has abundant reason for expressing its gratitude to Congress for arming the blacks with the ballot, as it armed them with the musket in the dark days of the rebellion. Negro suffrage in the South has worked well.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

Dr. Livingstone—Letter from the Great African Explorer.

A letter was received in Edinburg from Dr. Livingstone, by a friend of the celebrated traveler. The following are extracts:

COUNTRY OF THE CHIPETA, Nov. 10, 1866.—It has been quite impossible to send a letter coastwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave traders take to their heels as soon as they hear that the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skedaddled, and last of all my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by the stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. The fear which the English name has struck into the souls of the slave-traders has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the north end of the lake for fear that my Johanna men at sight of danger, would do there what they actually did at the southern end, and the owners of two dhews on the lake kept them out of sight, lest I should burn them as slavers, and could not cross in the middle. Round the southern end, we got up to Kirk's range, and among Mangaja not yet made slave-sellers. This was a great treat, for, like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind, and having been worried enough by unwilling sephoys and cowardly Johanna men, I followed my bent by easy marches among friendly, generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. The country is elevated, and the climate cool. One of the wonders told of us in successive villages was that we slept without fires. The boys having blankets did not need fire, while the inhabitants, being scantily clad, have their huts plastered inside and out, and even the roofs, to make themselves comfortable. Our progress since has been slow from other and less agreeable causes. Some parts have been denuded of food by marauding Mazitu or Zulus: we have been fain to avoid these and gone zigzag. Once we nearly walked into the hands of a party, and several times we have been detained by rumors of the enemy in front. January, 1867.—I mention several causes of delay. I must add, the rainy season is more potent than all, except hunger. In passing through the Babisa country we found that food was not to be had. The Babisa are great slave-traders and have, in consequence, little industry. This seems to be the cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa; but we shall get on in time. February, 1.—I am in Bomba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it, and a deep dry ditch; round the inner one. He seems to be a fine fellow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard times, and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded and I filled the pot with a first rate rifle given me by Captain Fraser; but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called "macre," which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The sorest grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which your friend at Apothecaries Hall so kindly fitted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably well, till at last hungry marches through a dripping forest, cold hungry nights, and fatiguing days overcame their virtue, and they made off with "Steady's" load—all his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder, and two guns, and it was impossible to track them after the first drenching shower, which fell immediately after they left us. The forests are so dense and leafy that one cannot see fifty yards on one side. This loss, with all our medicines, fell on my heart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with poor bishop Mackenzie; but I shall try my native remedies, trusting Him who has led me hitherto to help me still. We have been mostly on elevated land, between 8,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water-shed for which I was to seek. We are 4,500 feet above the sea level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be put down as 16 deg. 10min. south lat., and long., 31deg. 50min' 2sec. We found a party of black-caste Arab slaves here, and one promised to take letters to Zanzibar, but they give me only half-a-day to write. I shall send what I can, and hope they will be as good as their word. We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow. Eight miles a day is a very good march for us, loaded as the boys are, and we have often been obliged to go zigzag, as I mentioned. Blessing on you all. Love to Mrs. ——

From yours, ever affectionately,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Sandwich Islands—Terrible Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The bark Comet, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption of Mauna Leo. The demonstrations began March 27. On the 28th over one hundred shocks were felt at Helena. During the two weeks following, to April 13, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. At Warschena the earth opened in many places, a tidal wave, sixty feet high, going over the tops of the cocoa trees, a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, horses, and everything moveable before it.

A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, killing many persons. In all one hundred lives were lost, besides one thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava, and a river of red-hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater, two miles wide, opened and threw rocks and streams of fire one thousand feet high. The streams of lava rolled to the sea at one time, illuminating at night an extent of fifty miles.

The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile. At Warschena, three miles from shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kona packet was passing, spattering mud on the deck. The greatest shock occurred April 2, prior to the eruption, and there was a great shower of ashes and pumice stone. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful—no person could stand erect. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased.

Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea wave many more.

Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region affected. The sloop Live Yankee had been despatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve the sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Honolulu correspondence of the *Bulletin* gives details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group, but no damage is known to have occurred except around Mauna Loa. Numerous extensive land slides accompanied the other phenomena, destroying life and property.

The summit and side of a hill one thousand five hundred feet high, were thrown one thousand feet over the tops of the trees and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterwards, destroyed all vegetable life. A bottomless fissure opened in the mountain side. One of the lava streams flowed under ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones one thousand or fifteen hundred feet high.

The new island thrown up is 400 feet high and is now joined to the mainland by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. At the base of the volcano about three hundred miles circumference, are desolated. At least $500,000 in property is destroyed. The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors have gone from Honolulu, and others will go from this city to visit the scene. The worst is thought to be over, but the lava now continues to be a grand spectacle.

An earthquake shock occurred at Healdsburg last night, which awoke all the inhabitants. Several shocks were felt in California about the time of the outbreak in Hawaii.

WESTON READY FOR A 5,000 MILE WALK.—Edward Parson Weston, the pioneer and best known of American pedestrians, is in town, and preparing for another and greater feat than that which he accomplished so handsomely last Autumn. This time this pedestrian is to walk from Banger, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return to Buffalo, New York, making in all 5,000 miles to be completed in 100 consecutive days. This feat is to be done for a wager of $25,000 a side, in all $50,000. Mr. Goodwin still backing Weston and Messrs. Wm. B. Fredericks, Sam. G. Brock, Wm. B. Perkins, J. G. Carroll and Engence M. Ball, backing time. A purse of $25,000 is also being raised to be presented to Weston if he should accomplish this monster feat. As he will not be allowed to walk on Sunday, he will only have 86 secular days in which to accomplish the feat, and will have to make the enormous average of 58½ miles daily in order to win. He will also have to walk 100 miles inside of 23 consecutive hours five times during the march of the 5,000, that is to say, once in each thousand, and should he fail in doing this feat once, he forfeits all claim to the $25,000 purse, and forfeits $2,000 for each event to the backers of time in the wager. He will also walk fifty miles in ten consecutivs hours, once in each thousand miles, making five times in all. In both of these feats he will be allowed two trials at each event. If Weston succeeds in accomplishing this he will certainly give the British pedestrians, who have been talking so much of late, a lesson that will in all probability drive them back to their enterprise. Mr. Weston purposes starting on or about Buffalo, N. Y., on Nov. 26. He will be accompanied during his entire walk by a party of six sworn judges, and there will be attached to the carriage an odometer for the correct measurement of the distance. During his walk he will pass through twelve different States, and inumerable cities and towns. The first deposit of $5,000 was made last night in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Elias.—*New York Tribune, May* 9.

GEN. HANCOCK AND SECRETARY STANTON.—The New York *Herald* of December 23, 1865, contained a report of Gen. Hancock's speech at a New Eegland dinner the day previous, from which we make the following extract. The General said:

"Much credit has been given to the army, and praise without stint has been accorded by a grateful people to its Generals. We have had many Generals, among whom the honors have been divided, and whose fame will live in more enduring form than in wreathes of laurel, but during the period of our greatest perils, we have had but one Minister of War, and during his administration substantial victories crowned our arms. One who has been unequaled in furnishing the means of war and placing them in the hands of our Generals; one who rivaled Carnot in all that is accorded to him for preparation; one who never faltered, however dark the hour. And shall we not honor him? I know him to be generous and mindful of faithful service. Among the people I predict an increasing tide of popularity in his favor, and that he will be one of those whom the country will delight to honor—Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. A model for a War Minister; in momentous times, wise, firm, fruitful of resources, patriotic, incorruptible. To him a nation's gratitude is due."

THE fifteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania will meet at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on June 10. Each lodge is entitled to one representative, and all lodges having two hundred members on the 30th of April, are entitled to two representatives and one for each additional hundred members.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOUGH'S voice is failing, but his brain is as strong as ever.

THE Radicals of Memphis have the most thorough organization in the South.

THE rebel spirit of assassination is still rampant in North Carolina.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conviction will put a stop to murder of Union men in the South.

THE merchants of New York are clamoring for the erection of a new postoffice building.

ELEVEN colored delegates from Southern States are to be sent to the Chicago Convention.

HON. JAS. K. MOORHEAD positively declines to be a candidate for renomination from the Pittsburg Congressional District.

THE jury in the Cole case in Albany came into court, and their foreman stating that they were enable to agree, they were discharged. They stood, from first to last, six for acquittal and six for conviction.

A MAN named Gregg was arrested at Tuscaloosa, by the military authorities, for shooting and painfully, though not dangerously, wounding a negro. He was taken to Selma, Alabama, in irons.

THE Attorney General of California decides that mining claims must be taxed like other private property, in accordance with the late decision of the State Supreme Court. This will add largely to the revenue of many counties.

THE "reaction" has commenced. At the late charter election in Lancaster, the Republican party gained 187 votes on the mayorality and eight councilmen, showing for the first time in many years a majority in one branch and a tie on joint ballot. The following officers, all Republicans were elected:

City Treasurer, James F. Ricksecker.

City Solicitor, J. W. Johnson Esq., Superintendent of Water Works, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Steeet Commission, George Huffnagle; City Regulator, Charles E. Hayes; Assistant Regulators, George Leonard, Abraham Miller; Messenger of Councils, John Kuhns.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS has published a card, in which he states, in substance, that, while he will accept a renomination for Congress, he will not canvass to obtain it. As yet, no competitor with him for the nomination has been brought forward, and, perhaps, considering how near the day of the nominating convention is, it is reasonable to conclude that none will be named.

THE Invincibles, a very influential organization in the Republican party of Philadelphia, are bitterly opposed to the renomination of Wm. B. Mann for District Attorney. They will hold a meeting during the present month, at which they will protest against his selection as the Republican candidate.

JEFF. DAVIS' bail bond was renewed last week, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley, all of New York, being sureties in $25,000 each, and several citizens of Richmond, Va., for the remaining $25,000. Chief Justice Chase has said that within two days after President Johnson's trial he will be in Richmond ready to preside over the trial of the rebel leader.

THE Altoona *Tribune* says: Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. L. W. Hall, returned to this place, on Tuesday morning last, from his trip through Europe, and as was fitting, a few of his friends tendered him a reception at the Logan House, in the evening. Quite a goodly number were present, and at a few minutes past ten the company sat down to a splendid repast.

THE *Tribune* says there is one sense, and one only, in which the removal of Andrew Johnson can be called a party necessity. The Republican party cannot afford to be recreant to its duty. When it loses the courage or the will to do right, it is time for it to die. Its plain duty to the country is to convict the President. The necessity for it to perform that duty is of the same kind which makes it imperative upon every individual man to obey the Ten Commandments.

THE Argentine journals state that private letters received in Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro announce the intended abdication of His Majesty Don Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. They say that the Emperor recently called a conference of the principal personages of the country to arrange definitely the terms of his abdication, to whom he announced the reasons prompting him to take that step, stating at the same time that his resolution was irrevocable. It appears that he is tired of the fatigues of Government, and will probably retire to Europe.

IT will be a pleasure for the loyal press of Pennsylvania to publish the result of the Committee of Contingent Expenses of the United States Senate, completely exonerating Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, against the allegations charging him with an abuse of his trust in the disbursements of the contingent fund of that body. The committee consisted of Senators Cragin of New Hampshire, Drake of Missouri, (Republicans), and Buckalew of Pennsylvania, (Democrat).

HON. G. A. GROW, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, requests the Delegates and Alternates to the Chicago Convention to send their post office addresses to him as soon as possible, at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia. The Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, also desires to secure a correct list of delegates with their post office addresses.

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois has made the following nominations; General J. M. Palmer for Governor; Colonel John Dougherty for Lieutenant-Governor; John A. Logan for Congressman at large; E. Rummell, of Pooria, for Secretary of State; J. L. Lippincott, of Cass, for Auditor; M. Bates, of Marion, for State Treasurer; and Washington Bushnell, of La Salle, for Attorney General. The delegates to the National Convention, were instructed to vote for General Grant.

GENERAL MEADE has taken in hand the Surratt Democracy of Georgia, who are conspiring the murder of Foster Blodgett. When the leading organ of the party in the North proposes the wholesale bribery of the Senate at a million dollars a head, and the most popular openly bids for assassins, is it not time that the preventive hand of the law take hold of the abandoned organization? When politics descends to felony, it comes within the range of the criminal jurisdiction of the country, and calls for the Quarter Sessions, not for argument.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, is one of the greediest politicians we know of. He has already been elected to the lucrative position of Prosecuting Attorney for three consecutive terms, during which, from the high emoluments, he must have made a princely fortune, and he is now asking and intriguing for a fourth term. If Mann is defeated he will try to make trouble, but we hope for all that, the Republicans will sooner risk defeat than allow this greed for office to go uncondemned.

THE borough election in Uniontown, on Monday last, resulted in a Republican triumph by an increased majority over the election of last spring. This being the home of Hon. C. E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, the Democrats used every endeavor to elect their ticket so that another "re-action" might be crowed over. But the Republicans stood to their guns, and elected their ticket by majorities ranging from twenty to thirty, an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over last year.

THE Methodist Annual Conference is engaged in a thorough discussion of the Equality question. We noticed the introduction of the topic in that body a few days since. The discussion is marked with the usual features of such discussions upon that issue in other deliberative bodies. The arguments on one side declare the intrinsic merits of the issue, upon the broad, general basis of justice and right, and are resisted on the other hand by merely technical objections and hair-splitting distinctions upon legal and disciplinary points. This is not surprising, for arguments which are unanswerable must be conceded or evaded.

THE New York *Tribune* referring to the recent appointment of Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW to the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Republican party in this State, expresses the opinion that, "if men as eminent as Mr. Grow, and as fully acquainted with the workings of the party, were placed in charge of the campaign in all the States, the vote would be largely increased." The *Tribune* adds that "Pennsylvania has been rather tardy in getting her canvass open; but now that Mr. Grow has taken command we look for a splendid fight."

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,
Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.
BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with Apparently Similar Productions, we promise a change of fare; both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has At Last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its Official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription books ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa. reports 71 subscribers in three days,

One in Boston, Mass, 103 subscribers in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn. 105 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
26 South Seventh St. Philadelphia, pa.
1may:4t

STOWE ON THE BIBLE. — AGENTS WANTED.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is; and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with its inspired authors, and completely answering all infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume; brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting.

The result of a life of study and patient research, Contains just what every Bible reader wants to know. Recommended by leading men of all denominations. No competitition, for there is no other book on the same subject published or sold in the country. Send for Circulars. Address ZEIGLER McCURDY & Co.,
1ma6t 614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1838.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., above 4th,
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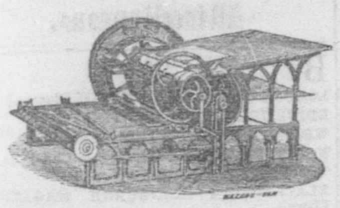
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MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weather-boarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

$3000 WORTH!! of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of
G. R. OSTER & CO.
has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.
feb28m2

SUMMER SCHOOL.
The undersigned will open a Summer Session in the "Union School House," commencing MONDAY, May 18th, to continue eight weeks. Those who are desirous of becoming teachers can receive instruction in the Theory of Teaching, with any other branches they desire to pursue. All grades of scholars will be admitted.
J. M. REYNOLDS,
Apl 24-4t S. J. JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra.
apl19:1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY, 15, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
AND
BEDFORD INQUIRER
FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar27. Editors and Proprietors.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Bedford County will meet in their several election districts on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 2 o'clock P.M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House at Bedford on TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Two delegates will be elected from each election district.

This Convention will offer names for the following offices: Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the Legislature, and nominate a county ticket to be supported by the Republican party of the County, at the coming election. A County Committee will also be formed for the coming year, besides other important business that may come before the Convention.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y. Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

Local Affairs.

CHANGE.—See advertisement of H. & B. T. R. R. for change of schedule.

PURCHASED.—Hon. John Cessna has purchased the splendid residence on the square, lately owned by Maj. G. W. Rupp, for seven thousand dollars.

WE call attention to the advertisement in another column of the "The Weekly Bankrupt Register." It should be in the hand of every lawyer.

CAPTURED.—On the 2d inst, Mr. Benjamin Shirer, of Juniata township, captured an eagle measuring seven feet two inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

SUMMER SCHOOL.—Messrs. Reynolds & Jordan, young men of professional ability and experience as teachers, will open a school in the Union School Building, commencing on Monday next.

DEATH OF DR. H. V. BRAMWELL.—Dr. H. V. Bramwell, a former resident of Schellsburg, this county, but lately located in Kansas City, Mo., died at the latter place on the 28th ult. He was for many years a useful and respected citizen of this county, and had removed with his family to Kansas City about two years ago, where he was engaged in business at the time of his death.

SAD.—A little daughter of J. C. Kiser, who left this place for Kansas City, Mo., a short time ago, sickened of scarlet fever, and died on the boat on which they had taken passage. She was buried on the banks of the river, her brother being compelled to assist in digging her grave. Another member of the family, we learn, was also critically afflicted at the same time, with the same disease. We heartily sympathize with our friend in his bereavement and distress.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION.—On last Saturday the Revenue officers made a descent upon a distillery in Union township owned by Enos Corle, and found that there are more difficulties in the way of Uncle Sam's officers than mere bolts and bars. The whole Corle family, father, mother and babies went in, and for time the thrashing business was thought to be pretty good, but after some skirmishing things were set to rights and the officers retired without having fully accomplished their purpose—i. e. the arrest of Corle.

HON. ROBERT FYAN.—This gentleman, son of Robert Fyan, Esq., is at present on a visit to his relatives in this place. Our young friend is an example of what energy and talent can accomplish in a short time, in the West. Some ten years ago he emigrated to Missouri, a lawyer just admitted to practice. During the war he served with gallantry and distinction, and rose to the rank of Colonel, in the Federal army. Upon his return to civil pursuits, he was elected to the Judgeship of the district in which he resides, a decided and flattering compliment to one so young.—*Bedford Gazette.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Library Association was held in the Court House, during Wednesday, Thursday and Fridays evenings of last week. It was handsomely patronized by the people of the town and a respectable fund was raised for the purpose of securing a new Library for the Sunday School. The exhibitors acquitted themselves very well and gave general satisfaction. Many of the selections were very fine and did credit to the taste of those who adopted them. These harmless exhibitions, while they stimulate children to make greater exertions to improve themselves in the art of reading, and speaking, gratifying the public at a very trifling cost, serve the double purpose of raising the necessary means to supply the army of little children with good and wholesome books.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Below we present the Report of Mr. Hall on the Poor House of Bedford county. We hope it will be read by every tax-payer in the county. It is so complete that it is entirely unnecessary for us to comment upon it at present:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, at April Sessions, 1868.

The Report of William Maclay Hall, auditor, *pro ut* certificate of appointment hereto attached, to take testimony, find the facts, and make report, &c., in the matter of the recommendation of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Bedford County, in regard to the erection of a new Poor House, and the sale of the present Poor-House property, respectfully represents:

That having been first duly sworn to perform the duties of his appointment with fidelity, and having given notice of the time and place of hearing by publication in both newspapers published in Bedford, he proceeded to take testimony, full notes of which are hereto attached. And your auditor reports the following facts as deduced from and sustained by the testimony:

First. That the buildings on the present property are not at all suitable for the proper maintaining and employment of the Poor. That the building known as the poor-house is entirely too small; of inconvenient arrangement; illy ventilated; with no means of keeping the sexes separate; no arrangement for heating except stoves; no proper place for keeping a patient with contagious disease; no proper place for insane persons; no running water in the building, nor water closets; and that there is an imperative necessity for the erection of a building in which the defects above enumerated would be remedied.

Second. That there is an open space between the Steward's house and the poor house, which is about 150 feet long, and 80 feet wide, from the turnpike to the race, which would be suitable for the erection of a proper poor house; that the mill race is an admirable sewer for carrying off all offensive matter; that the old building could be retained and used to advantage for wayfarers; that the spring at the foot of the mountain, which now supplies the property with water, is ample and never failing, and can be carried in pipes to the top of a three storied house; in short that there is no better location as to water and sewerage to be found anywhere.

Third. That your auditor has examined with some care the accounts, check books, and auditors' reports of the Poor House from 1843 to 1860, inclusive; that the remainder, from 1861 to 1868, were not examined for want of time; that the manner of keeping the accounts, checks and reports for the said years is neither business like nor accurate; that there are great obscurities and opportunities for errors, and some things which look very much like errors; that no prudent man would manage his business or keep his books as the business and books of the Poor House Mill have been managed and kept; that, as per statement hereto attached, the receipts of the mill over the expenditures from Dec. 2, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1861, amounts to $544.86, being $30.27 per annum, and that in fact if all the expenditures for the mill, race, dam and miller's house, and in managing and carrying on the business of the mill, and the bad debts made for mill products, could be arrived at with precision, the expenditures of the mill during said period have exceeded the receipts, probably by a considerable amount.

Fourth. That the mill, and miller's house, with about two acres adjacent, including the upper garden and ground enough to make a basin to hold a supply of water, could be sold for from eight to twelve thousand dollars.

Fifth. That the Poor House farm contains 520 acres, most of which is mountain land. That, apart from the mill, this would sell for from four to six thousand dollars; that except a good garden of an acre or two and a tolerably good meadow of about twenty acres, there is about forty acres of cold and wet second-class farm land, and the remainder is mountain pasture and timber, most of it of very little value.

Sixth. That certain persons have offered for sale farms, as per offers hereto attached, as follows:

1st. The property of John Samuel and Daniel Snyder, situate in Snakespring township, containing 173 acres and allowance of 6 per cent. and adjoining lands of W. Forney, Michael Wareham, Andrew Snoberger, John Snyder, Jacob Snyder and Michael S. Ritchey. This tract is offered at the sum of sixty dollars per acre in payments, and is reported to possess a never failing stream of water which can be carried to any part of a building.

Second. The property of John Hafer, situate in Bedford township, containing 100 acres more or less, and adjoining lands of Wm. Smith, the Hollidaysburg turnpike on the the East, lands of Samuel Diehl, David Points, Charles Stuckey, and Ezra Williamson.

This property is offered for the sum of seven thousand dollars, and is reported to possess only fifteen acres of uncleared land, to be all tillable, to contain a good orchard; limestone and brick clay for building purposes, and an excellent quality of water which may be carried at the different building sites to elevations averaging from 14 to 36 feet.

Third. The property of Jerry Shea, situate in Shovers Valley, Cumberland Valley township, containing about 160 acres, 75 acres of which is cleared. Is well watered.

This tract is offered for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars in payments with interest, and is reported to be principally limestone, and to possess 15 acres of meadow.

Seventh. That there have been three new mills, to wit: Hartleys' steam mill, Dicken's mill, in Bedford township, and Geo. Blackburn's mill, in Snake Spring township, which have been erected within the last few years, within the custom of the Poor House mill, so that the custom work of the said mill is not sufficient to keep it going, and in order to carry on said mill, it is necessary to buy grain and use a capital of about four thousand dollars, and that the business is attended with risk, and is illy suited for the management of Poor Directors and their Steward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. HALL, Auditor.

The following is the order of the Court directing the building of a new Poor House:

And now, to wit: May 2, 1868, the Court upon hearing and due consideration approve so much of the report of the Grand Jury as recommends the erection of a new poor house, for the purpose of comfortably sheltering and maintaining of poor, sick and insane persons, required by the law to be supported by the county—and disapprove of that part of said report which recommends the sale of the farm and property on which the present poor house now stands. By the Court.

The following exhibit will be a very gratifying one to the Democratic voters of Bedford county. It shows how the Poor House Mill has paid. Read it, study it and then ascertain whether other mills pay no better:

Statement of Mill Receipts and Expenditures

	Excess of Receipts.	*Excess of Expenditures.*
1843.	....	$42.98
1844.	....	250.00
1845.	$255.15	....
1846.	298.85	....
1847.	468.30	....
1848.	353.19	....
1849.	550.88	....
1850.	393.10	....
1851.	....	976.48
1852.	....	897.55
1853.	....	245.54
1854.	357.10	....
1855.	254.08	....
1856.	56.72	....
1857.	368.48	....
1858.	....	424.77
1859.	396.76	....
1860.	....	465.43
	$3847.61	$3302.75
	3302.75	
	$ 544.86	

$ 544.86 nett receipts in 18 years, being $30.27 per annum.

THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—We fully endorse the following which we copy from the *Bedford Gazette*:

In our issue of two weeks ago, we called attention to the failure in carrying out the laudable purposes of this organization. We assigned the palpable reason for this failure to its true cause,—"too many talkers and too few workers"—too many to say the work ought and must be done, but too few to make the personal exertion necessary to accomplish it. In this, we distinctly excepted the Central Committee of the Association from censure, and wish now to state again that our remarks did not apply to that Committee. The individuals composing it, *are* "high toned" gentlemen in whom all have confidence, and the failure of the enterprise cannot be traced either to lack of exertion on their part, or to want of public confidence in them. They did their duty in the premises. The chairman at his own personal expense, amounting to more than any town or township subscription we have heard of, excepting, perhaps, that of this Borough, made a trip to Philadelphia, to discuss, and arrange plans, with one of our first sculptors, so as to be able to submit to the entire county organization, when assembled, intelligent and reliable data as to the cost, time of erection, &c., of different plans, and various sizes of same plans, and having arranged for the time, *after the order should be given*, at which the monument should be completed, he returned home, to report to the Committee and see what amount of funds could be relied upon, so that the monument might be ordered according to the means provided. This we do know, that had a tithe of the personal exertion and outlay been made by citizens in general, that was manifested by the Chairman, the "monument" would, before this time, have been a "fixed fact," alike honorable to the dead and creditable to those erecting it.

The Central Committee had no idea that any money, except that reported to the Treasurer, had been realized in any borough or township, until the intimation recently given, that in the neighboring borough of Bloody Run, such a fund had been collected. We make this statement in justice to the County Committee and their Chairman.

AN ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION.—Contrary to custom we present to our readers the following anonymous effusion which we found upon our table a few mornings since. Whether it is the out-burst of a lucid interval of "one more unfortunate," or the plight of some vivid imagination, we cannot say. If the first, we suggest that he apply to the Good Templars who have the necessary blanks to suit his case, and if the second, we do not know any better place to apply than the INQUIRER office. So, step up, friend, and if you are not blanker than we presume you to be, we have some blanker blanks than you are with which we will be pleased to supply you, and if in addition you will read the INQUIRER, believe and practice all it advocates for ten years, it will work an entire cure:

Messrs. Editors:—The greatest feature of this world is change, and all are subject to its decree. Whether animate or inanimate, rational, or irrational; material or immaterial; change is written upon all, and all must change. From this decree of fate I have not escaped; for I have changed, and fallen from that high position in society, in which I once moved. Being the only son of a fond mother and doting father; being the caressed of kind and gentle sisters, all the care and attention that could be given to any one was bestowed upon me, and I was as pure as the snow, but I fell!

"Fell like the snow-flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat.
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating the living, and fearing the dead;
Merciful God have I fallen so low;
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow."

Alas! 'tis but too true; for being permitted to drain the cup which contained the domestic wine sipping it dry with a teaspoonfull now and a table spoonfull again, I soon overcame nature and formed an appetite for that which "killed dad and ruined the family." So here I am with all lost and gone save my clothes and they too are hastening towards dilapidation.

Now sirs, I noticed in the last issue of the "INQUIRER" that you keep constantly on hand "All kind of blanks for sale." If this be the case will you be kind enough to enclose to me a *blank character*, as I have passed a resolve, and desire to fill up said blank with a new, unspotted reputation, and gain once more my lost estate. A. B.

BEDFORD, PA. MAY 8, 1868.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense; and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance —$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

"Poor Tom's a'cold."
How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire,
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Harken, Thomas, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine. 2t

Special Notices.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

The World's Mower and Reaper.

FARMERS, look to your interest and examine the WORLD before purchasing any other. Its gearing is cut out of solid iron and runs with the precision of clock work. Its iron case encloses the works and protects them from sand, grass, rain, rust, &c. It will last a lifetime, and like your watch or clock which runs from year to year without variation or breakage, this wonderful machine will cut your harvest without any of the annoyances and expense attending the use of *cast* machines. Call on Sam'l Shuck, Bedford, agent for Bedford and Fulton counties, and examine for yourselves. 2w

Frightful Prophecies.

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causing of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

MARRIED.

By Rev. B. A. Cooper, at the residence of Joseph Whitfield, in East Providence Township, May 3d, Mr. EPHRAIM WHITFIELD to Miss NANCY WELSH, both of East Providence township.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

FOR SALE, one new Norten & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.
may15:1m. A. SMITH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a destribution of the money in the hands of Henry B. Walter, administrator of the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union Township, deceased, to and amongst sundry parties, heirs, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the first day of June, instant, at 10 oclock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend.
May 15 1868 JOHN P. REED Auditor

A HOUSE AND ACRE LOT FOR SALE AT THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

We take pleasure in offering to the puplic the above property now occupied by Evaline C. Harclerode, at the Chalybeate Spring, in Bedford township at private sale. It consists of one acre of good land, in excellent state of cultivation, under new paling fence, with a FRAME PLANK HOUSE, small STABLE and other out-buildings thereon erected. There are also a large number of fruit trees upon it and a spring of excellent water at the door. Price $800, one half cash in hand and the balance in one year.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may:15 Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY!
30,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having leased the large new Woolen Factory erected recently at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally that will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool as has been the custom heretofore, Carpets will be made to order at all times, Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our pedler, Wm. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers and the public generally in due time for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool.

The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash. N. B. Wool carding, spinning and country Fulling will be done in the best manner at short notice. JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO.
may15:3m.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

THE WEEKLY BANKRUPT REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

The *Register* publishes no reports of Bankrupts, Adjudications, Meetings, Discharges, Solicitors, &c., except those taken by its special Reporters from the Dockets and Records of the District Courts in Bankruptcy, and these give, EVERY MONDAY, THE LATEST RELIABLE INFORMATION of persons and matters in bankruptcy in all parts of the Union.

The chief value of the Register to the *Legal* profession, is the *weekly* publication of correct Law and Practice Reports of important cases in the several District Courts; especial and particular attention being given to the Decisions of Judge Blatchford, in this, the principal District of the country.

Inspect it at your *Register's* office, or at the *District Clerk's* office, and judge for yourselves. Subscriptions may be forwarded direct, or be made through the Registers in Bankruptcy, or U. S. District Clerks.

TERMS.

Subscription per annum (in advance)	$5 00
Six months subscription	2 50

Back numbers from the commencement furnished in all cases, until further notice. No subscription for less than a Volume of six months.

Sample Copies sent free on Application.

GEORGE T. DELLER, Publisher,
may15:4t 95 Liberty Street, N. Y.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.—John H. Rush Esq., Treasurer, in act with said Borough, from May 7, 1867, to April 21, 1868.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To uncurrent money at last settlement,	$5 00
To cash received as follows:	
From H. Nicodemus, collector for 1867.	834 06
From J. W. Dickerson, collector for 1866	172 73
From O. E. Shannon and Dr. Watson	10 00
From Whitney show license	2 00
From Solomon Reimund, Weigh Master.	95 82
Balance due Treasurer Rush	158 96
	$1278 57

Treasurer,	Cr.
By Amounts paid out on sundry checks as follows:	
James Corboy for work at Reservoir	$103 00
Bowers, Steckman and Barnes, Reservoir	9 60
John Sproat, hauling lumber and lime	73 88
Roofing, Cement and Freight and putting on same	203 65
Meloy, for locust posts	8 80
D. J. Shuck, for hauling	27 00
J. Gephart, for Cement	5 88
M. Milburn for cementing	7 50
J. Dibert and J. Fletcher, for work on West Street	110 86
Bowers, Steckman, Defibaugh and Amick work on gutters	163 91
James Corboy, for work and hauling on streets	88 64
R. R. Sill, for hauling stones	36 00
Philip Little, for hauling stones	23 33
Allen Kinton, for lumber and posts	28 40
John Minnich, Water Master	70 00
John Arnold, for bill of plank	22 50
Jno. P. Reed, bill of boards	2 34
J. R. Jordan, for boxing fire plug	3 50
John H. Rush, salary as Treasurer	20 00
Miscellaneous	17 32
Robert Steckman, for boarding disorderly persons	3 20
Auditors	9 00
Uncurrent money	5 00
Exonerations and Commissions for 1867	51 11
Balance due Treasurer at last settlement,	184 75
	$1278 57

BOROUGH BOUNTY FUND.

To Balance in hands of Treasurer as per statement, at last settlement	$183 16

STATEMENT OF MONEY DUE BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Amount due from John Boor, former Weigh Master	9 45
Amount due from Solomon Reimund, Weigh Master	47 55
Amount due from H. Nicodemus, Collector of 1865	715 39
Amount due from J. W. Dickerson, Collector of 1866	250 67
Amount of uncurrent money in Treasury,	5 00
Amount of cash in Treasury	24 20
	$1052 26

STATEMENT OF MONEY DUE BY BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Sundry outstanding checks, unpaid	$3561 86
Borough Bounty Bonds	1000 00
Bond to John Shoemaker	1000 00
	$5561 86

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borrough, certify that we met and did audit and adjust the account of J. H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending April 22, 1868, as contained in the foregoing statement, and found the same correct. Witness our hands, April 23, 1868.
J. REED YEAGER,
H. F. IRVINE,
B. R. MIDDLETON,
may:15w3. Auditors.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS,
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford County Greeting:

Whereas, William Blair, alienee of Jacob Brant, one of the sons and heirs at law of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Brant, lately died, having first made his last Will and Testament since duly proven and registered in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, making no desposition of his Real Estate, except for a portion in said Will named, that Henry Brant left a widow, Rebecca Brant, surviving heir and now dead and issue seven children, to wit: George Brant, residing in Allegheny County, Md. Jacob Brant, whose alienee is William Blair, John Brant, now dead leaving issue whose names and residences are unknown, Andrew Jackson Brant, residing in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County, Catharine, intermarried with George Leasure residing in Cumberland, Allegheny County, Maryland, and Rebecca Brant, now deceased, leaving no issue, that the said Testator died seized in fee of and in a certain tract of land containing one hundred and forty five acres and seventy-nine perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Oliver Hendrickson, Maryland line and Frederick Brant's heirs, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and praying the court to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the heirs thereupon the court awarded an Inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on Friday, the 12th day of June A. D. 1868 at 10 Oclock A. M. when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 15, 1868.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.23	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.36 LE7.45	AR 9.13 LE 9.18	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.38	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
8.49	10.25	Bloody Run,	5.44	2.14
AR8.53	AR 10.30	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	AR3.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
AR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 6.15	LE2.45

May15:68 JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Lewis Howsare, administrator of the Estate of Henry Whetstone, deceased, to and amongst the parties legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
may15 JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs in the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geared so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat. Why does it clean against the wind? Because the blast has direct action on the grain and the cleaner is so well arranged that the wind has no chance to drive the dirt into the hopper. Why is it built permanently on two wheels and the front carriage separate, ready to attach when necessary? Because it is more convenient in the barn without the front carriage. You can turn the machine or run it from place to place more easily. Why has it not got Elevators like some other machines? Because the Elevators carry the fifth back alternately into the cleaner which must eventually go into the good wheat or in the chaff, and all know, that filth should be kept separate for feed, &c., we might as well keep shoveling the Tailings from under our hand fan into the hopper and expect to get the grain clean. Why is this separator more cleaner and satisfactory to work about than others? Because the Fan and Trunk Sides are closed up to prevent the wheat chaff and dust from coming out and scattering over the floor, causing waist and giving much trouble with dirt and sore eyes, &c. Why do Threshermen get more work with these separators than they do with others? Because this separator has all these advantages and many more, which makes it a separator suitable and a paying one for all farmers and Thrashermen that have grain to thrash, whilst in most cases farmers must suit themselves to the machine, because the machine will not suit itself to the farmer. In short, this is the cheapest, most durable, reliably, simple and most agreeable to work about and the only separator that will clean and bag the grain sufficiently clean for market under all circumstances.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation of farmers that are using them, we must come to the conclusion that it is the very Machine that farmers want and will have as soon as they have an opportunity to appreciate and attest its merits, for which we hope they will give us an opportunity, as we are willing to be responsible if it does not perform as represented in this Circular. *Shop prices of Machines range from $215, to $510.*

☞We warrant the machines to be as above represented; also against any reasonable defects of material workmanship, &c.

DANIEL GEISER, Proprietor.

Geiser, Price & Co., Manufactures. Waynesboro', Franklin Co, Pa.
6mos WILLIAM NYCUM, Agent, Bedford Pa.
may8

JUST RECEIVED!

A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies', Misses, and Children's

GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,

made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

BACON!

Choice Sugar Cured Bacon,

SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

Hartley & Metzger are the ONLY AGENTS in Bedford Co., for the ORIGINAL GENUINE, GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES.

Persons needing cradles should call soon at HARTLEY & METZGERS, as the supply of "genuine Green Castles" is LIMITED.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.

December 20th, 1867. m6

LET EVERY BODY wanting any thing in the Hardware line, call at HARTLEY & METZGERS, They have the largest stock of goods ever seen in a country store, and as they BUY FOR CASH—and many things direct from the manufacturers,—they CAN and DO sell at CITY PRICES. Give them a call.

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

CHILDRENS WAGONS, Carts and wheelbarrows, Baskets of all kinds Rope and twine of all sizes.

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1868, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Class.	*Bedford Borough.*		*Taxes.*
11	G R Oster & Co.	Store.	$15 00
12	A B Cramer & Co.	do	12 50
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robert Fyan	do	10 00
13	Bowser & Miller	do	10 00
13	Hartley & Metzgar	do	10 00
13	J M Shoemaker	do	10 00
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do	7 00
14	George Reimund	do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
13	T M Lynch	do	10 00
13	R Mc Blymyer & Co	do	10 00
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & Son	do	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	7 00
14	John Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardorff	do	7 00
14	Mrs M Shafer	Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry	7 00
14	Durborrow & Lutz	Store	7 00
14	John Keeffe	do	7 00
14	E M Fisher	do	7 00
11	Reed & Schell	Bankers	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	Store	7 00
14	H F Irvine	do	7 00
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
14	William Wolf	Confectionery	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & Sons.	Store	10 00
11	J B Williams & Co	do	15 00
14	A J Shroyer	do	7 00
14	F M Masters	Druggist	7 00
14	Josiah Harris	Store	7 00
14	Harris & Ramsey	do	7 00
14	J C Black	Confectionery	7 00
13	Baughman, Gump & Co.	Hardware	10 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Store	7 00
14	Mrs Farquhar & Co.	Fancy Store	7 00
14	J T Lucas	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	Store	7 00
13	States & Morgart	do	10 00
14	Theodore Klahre	do	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
13	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co.	Store	10 00
13	Richard Langdon.	Store	10 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	7 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Elizabeth Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs Kate Corle	do	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Co	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	Wm Greve	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Mullin & Nycum	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Lewis N Fyan	Store	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	John Markle	do	7 00
14	Ziegler & Hillegas	do	7 00
14	Wm Keyser	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
14	Joseph Ling	do	7 00
14	Wm Burnett	do	7 00
14	N Maser	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	E Richards & Co	Store	7 00
14	Chas Crisman & Co	do	7 00
14	G W Blackburn	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	Andrew Baker	Store	7 00
14	A L Beckhoeffer	do	7 00
14	J W Ricketson	do	7 00
14	Jacob Brenneman	do	7 00
14	D F Keagy	do	7 00
14	Holsinger & Stouffer	do	7 00
14	A F Stock	do	7 00
14	Christ Stouffer	Confectionery	7 00
14	M C Knep	do	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
13	Armstrong & Byers	Store	10 00
14	Samuel Oster	do	7 00
14	George Kauffman	do	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	do	7 00
14	Jonathan Davis	do	7 00
	East Providence Township.		
14	Simon Nycum	Store	7 00
14	John Louderbaugh	do	7 00
	West Providence Township.		
14	John Gilbaugh	Store	7 00
14	John M Barndollar	do	7 00
	Snake Spring Township.		
	William Lysinger	Confectionery	7 00
	Londonderry Township.		
14	Thomas Porter	Store	7 00
14	Jacob Beales	do	7 00
14	J C Devore	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
14	Levi Clitz	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	John Mors	Store	7 00
14	H C Lashley & Co	do	7 00
14	J M Purcell	do	7 00
14	Laban Johnson	do	7 00
14	David Tewell	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	James R O'Neal	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
14	Asa M Williams	do	7 00
	Saxton Borough.		
14	A & E Eichelberger	Store	7 00
14	James L Prince	do	7 00
14	H S Brode	do	7 00
14	Tobias Snyder	do	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	Little & Stoler	Store	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
14	Connelly & Mullin	Store	7 00
14	Egolph & Son	do	7 00
14	Black & Marbourg	do	7 00
14	J S Schell	do	7 00
14	J E Colvin	do	7 00
	Mrs A Danaker	do	7 00
14	John Songster	do	7 00
14	Duncan McVicker	do	7 00
	Espy Snively	Confectionery	7 00
	St. Clairsville.		
14	G B Amick	Store	7 00
14	F D Beegle	do	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
	St. Clair Township.		
14	M Walker	Store	7 00
14	N H Wright	do	7 00
14	Beckley & Co	do	7 00
14	B F Horn	do	7 00
14	G D Trout	do	7 00
14	Hershman & Greenabaum	do	7 00
14	Wm Hancock	do	7 00
14	Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
	Union Township.		
14	Jerry Clark	Store	7 00
14	Uriah Gordon	do	7 00
14	J M Walters	do	7 00
14	John Lamburn	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 30th day of May, 1868.
A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B.—Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since the 1st of April, 1868, will please inform the undersigned of the same. Also any that have discontinued. [may8:4w] A. J. SANSOM.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY. AT BEDFORD APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK BENEDICT, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.
M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY, AT BEDFORD APRIL, 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DANIEL METZGER, of Harrison Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.
M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jane Kean, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. B. CRAMER,
May 8, 1868. Bedford, Pa.

PEACHES.

Choice peeled and unpeeled

DRIED PEACHES,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR!

Fresh ground

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

constantly in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to Provide for the collection of State, County, Poor and Military Taxes in the county of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April, 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1868:

Monday, June 1—Harrison Township, at the house of Joseph Cessna.
Tuesday, June 2—Juniata township, Buena Vista.
Wednesday, June 3—Napier Township, at New Paris.
Thursday, June 4—Napier township, and Schellsburg Bor., in Schellsburg.
Friday, June 5—East Providence township, at D. A. T. Black's store.
Saturday, June 6—West Providence township, in Bloody Run.
Tuesday, June 9—Snake Spring township, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.
Wednesday, June 10—Union township, at the house of John Reighard.
Thursday, June 11—Union township, at Mowry's Mill.
Friday, June 12—St. Clair township, in Pleasantville.
Saturday, June 13—St. Clair tp, and St. Clairsville Bor., in St. Clairsville.
Monday, June 15—Londonderry township, at Bridgeport.
Wednesday, June 17—Cumb. Valley township, at Centreville.
Thursday, June 18—Colerain township, and Rainsburg Bor. at Rainsburg.
Friday, June 19—Bedford township, in Grand Jury Room, Bedford.
Saturday, June 20—Bedford township, in Grand Jury Room, Bedford.
Monday, June 22—Southampton township, at Wm. Adams' mill.
Tuesday, June 23—Monroe township, at Clearville.
Wednesday, June 24—Bloody Run Borough, Bloody Run.
Thursday, June 25—Middle Woodberry township, in Woodberry.
Friday, June 26—Middle Woodberry township in Woodberry.
Saturday, June 27—South Woodberry township, at J. B. Noble's mill.
Monday, June 29—Saxton Borough, in Saxton.
Tuesday, June 30—Liberty township, in Stonerstown
Wednesday, July 1—Broadtop township, and Coaldale Bor., in Coaldale.
Thursday, July 2—Hopewell township, at Capt. John Eichelberger's.
Friday, July 3—Bedford Borough, in Grand Jury Room.

"All persons in said county who shall, on or before the 28th day of July, aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum thereon."

A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 20th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.
1may 4w I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

GLOBE FACTORY.—The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is prepared to do

CARDING, SPINNING, FULLING, DYING, &c., and though he intends erecting a

A NEW FACTORY THIS SUMMER,

it will not interfere with the

RUNNING OF THE OLD ONE.

His numerous customers will find him ever

READY TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.

1may:3m JOHN KEAGY.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County, of all persons liable to Tax on Incomes, Articles, in Schedule A., and also of all persons required to pay special Tax on Business, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid, have become due and payable, and will be received at the office of John W. Lingenfelter in Bedford on Tuesday and Wednesday the 26th and 27th days of May or at my office prior to the 19th of May.

PENALTIES All persons who fail to pay their Annual Tax prior to the —— day of June will be duly notified of there neglect, for which a fee of Twenty (20) cents, and four cents for each mile traveled in serving the notice will be charged.

Persons doing Business without having paid a special Tax therefor, are liable to a Penalty of three times the amount of said Tax, a fine of Five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.
C. W. ASHCOM, Collector,
Hopewell May 8th 1868:2t

AGENTS WANTED FOR DANA'S AUTHORIZED AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

Comprising a complete and accurate history of his eventful and interesting career, with an authentic narrative of his invaluable military services, adding also an impartial estimate of his character as a *A. man, a Soldier, and a Statesman.* By Hon. CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War. The Springfield *Republican* says:—"Dana's Life of General Grant is sure to be the most authentic and best Life of Grant published." For particulars, apply to or address GURDON & CO., Springfield, Mass., for W. D. MYERS, 41 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
1may 4t

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,

☞SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.☜

Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

TO BUY CHEAP!

And get what you want, go to the

NEW BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. OSTER & CO.

NEW GOODS every week, and constantly on hand a large and attractive STOCK OF GOODS.
Bedford, Pa., May 8, 1868.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stahl Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

OLD HAMMERED SHOVEL MOLDS, GATE HINGES AND BED IRONS AT HARTLEY & METZGER'S tf

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm, viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing within a few rods of the buildings.

This farm consists of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The subscriber offers for sale or exchange 4000 acres of Western lands in the counties of Eauclaire Claire & Chippewa, Wisconsin. 1200 acres of these lands are situated in the best lumber region of Wisconsin on tributaries of the Chippewa river with the best facilities for rafting: they are HEAVILY TIMBERED and CONVENIENT TO MILLS, and offer superior advantages for engaging in a profitable lumbering business. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

ALSO 120 ACRES of unimproved prarie land in Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, in a good settlement, surrounded by improved lands, convenient to churches and school houses, and well watered. Also 80 acres timber and prairie land within 1½ miles of Augusta, Eauclaire county, Wisconsin. The lands will be sold at from $3 to $10 per acre, according to quality.

For particulars inquire of Durborrow & Lutz, or the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
Apl 24.-3m JOHN WIGHTMAN.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.** TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

ALL KINDS OF [illegible] istrator's and Ex[illegible] Judgment No[illegible] without wai[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetry.

SCHOOL VACATION.

Farewell to school, the birds are singing,
How rapidly the days are winging;
Come, let us quickly haste away,
And have our gambols while we may.
La la la la, la la la la, la la la la la la la.

Vacation, haste, or we'll be weary,
Tho' school is never dull and dreary;
Yet, we'd away to greenest fields,
Where nature full abundance yields,
La la la la, &c.

Yes, soon, with joy, will we, returning,
Show how we love the paths of learning;
When Autumn's rich and mellow voice
Makes every heart and tongue rejoice.
La la, &c.

And when, in halls of study meeting,
We'll have a happy, joyous meeting;
With minds refreshed, and feelings gay,
We'll hail the welcome, welcome day.
La la, &c.

Farm, Garden & Household.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FOR MAY.

The cares and labors of the cultivators of the soil during the month of May are as numerous as they are arduous. Everything in the field, in the garden, and in the stock yard, demands daily attention. Domestic animals, in many localities, will be turned into the field to graze. Let us drop a word of caution about early pastures. Keep all stock off such fields until the grass has attained a height of four or five inches. It is ruinous to young timothy, young orchard grass and red clover, when first starting in the spring, to allow animals to crop it off close as soon as the young and tender leaves are an inch long. On the contrary, if the field is covered with a stiff sod of Kentucky blue grass or Long Island blue grass, both of which grow rapidly, it is better to keep the grass fed off, as stock will not relish it after the leaves have grown six or more inches long. Where these kinds of grass are not kept down by early grazing, animals are liable to leave small plots of pasture over the entire field, which will sometimes mature the seed before they will feed on it. Much judgment should be exercised in the management of pasture fields at the commencement of the growing season, in order to derive all the profit the land is capable of yielding in the form of pasture.

Let every hoof be kept off the meadows. Better buy hay to feed till June than to resort to that unwise practice of allowing sheep or cattle to graze, for a few days, on the meadow, because hay is scarce. Animals of all kinds may be maintained for several weeks on meal and cut straw about as econonomically as they can be kept on prime hay. The farmer who pastures his meadows in the former part of the growing season may always except the lack fodder in the spring of the year.

Ewes that have lambs and cows that are rearing calves should be allowed to graze, at first, not more than an hour every day, until their stomachs have become accustomed to the green food. A few pounds of grass for a horse that has been supplied with dry food for many monhts past will exert an excellent influence in promoting his health.

The stables and other apartments of all domestic animals should be thoroughly ventilated. At this season of the year, horse stalls sometimes become extremely offensive. The sediment between the planks will emit foul odors even when the floor has been scraped clean with a hoe and swept. Give the floor a thorough scrubbing, and the air in a foul stable will soon be purified. An inside door made of slats should be provided for every stable to keep out foul and to admit pure air. Horses are often injured seriously by being confined, at this season of the year, in close, half-ventilated stables. The entire atmosphere of stables is often so thoroughly charged with ammonia, that the eyes fill with tears and the nostrils need to be closed. It is no wonder that horses, when confined in such an atmosphere, are blind without any cause, or contract other diseases to which this noble animal is heir. There is but little danger that horses will contract cold when they are not uncommonly warm. Therefore, when they are not heated, throw open the windows and stable door and let in the pure air.

During the present month an incessant warfare should be waged against the numerous insects, borer and worms that will commence their ravages. The earth should be removed from the bodies of peach and apple trees to the depth of two or three inches, and the dead bark scraped off until the green bark is laid bare. If borers are at work, their holes can be discovered readily by removing the old bark just at or a little below the surface of the ground. During this month, and, in some localities, next month, the borers in apple and peach trees will be quite small and still at work in the bark, and may be destroyed by simply thrusting a knife blade into them. If they have entered the wood they must be cut out. Perhaps, in some instances, they have been boring for two years. They must be cut out, or they will destroy the tree. A small joiner's gouge and mallet are the most convenient instruments for dislodging borers after they have entered the wood in inch or more. Every tree should be examined at least once a week during the month of May. Borers are often found where their presence is not suspected. It is impossible to punch borers to death with a crooked wire after they have entered the wood, as they seldom bore in one direction more than an inch or two. The correct way is to examine trees often and keep them out. No other way will prove so effectual and cheap.

Procure at the druggists a few ounces of white hellebore, powdered; keep it in a pepper box, and go out every day among the currant and gooseberry bushes; turn up the branches and scatter a small quantity over the leaves and branches wherever the worms appear. The currant and gooseberry worms commence devouring the tender leaves while the former are so minute that they can scarcely be discovered with the naked eye. Many people cannot see them until they have attained a length of one-eight of an inch. They may be seen on the very edges and underside of the leaves. The least perceptible atom of hellebore, it it only touches the worms, will lay them out as effectually as a dose of poison without injury to the bushes. Farmers and fruit-growers should make it a point to destroy every noxious insect on their premises. Insects are becoming so numerous and destructive that a vigilant care must be exercised over almost every growing crop from the time the seed is planted till the fruit is gathered.

Do not be in too great haste to put in the seed for a crop of corn. A few rows for early table corn may be planted in the garden at once, and even this may be overtaken by that planted later, but field corn should not be planted until the ground is in a comfortably warm state to receive it. This season will be a late one at the commencement, but should warm weather continue after it fairly sets in, no fear need be entertained in regard to the growth of this crop. Even if it should not be planted until the 1st of June it will have time enough to grow. Nothing is gained by too early planting.

Look well after the gardens. Watch the sprouting of the weeds as well as the vegetables, and keep the former down if you would have the latter grow. The garden is a great help to the farmer, and well repays the care [illegible] bestowed upon it, while many [illegible] only a garden to look [illegible] it even for a week. If you would have a good productive garden, now is the time to make it, by applying well seasoned manure and plenty of labor with the spade.—*New York Observer.*

To Destroy the Strawberry Grub.—A writer in the *Circular* says:—"On grounds that are infested by this insect, and perhaps by others, make numerous piles of dry brush, and other material, and then watching the season when the beetles begin to rise, and, in the early part of the evening, fire several of the brush-heaps, and the beetle and all other insects that chance to be on the wing, being dazzled and bewildered by the light, fly into the fire and are consumed. The next evening, fire other heaps, and so on. The top of a small tree should be stuck in the ground in the middle of the pile, against the branches ot which the beetles will strike and fall directly into the fire. If farmers and cultivators could be persuaded to practice some such course annually, it would be found to be very effectual in diminishing the numbers of these depredating insects, and largely increasing all kind of crops.—*The Gardener's Monthly.*

Humorous.

The Wind to Please the Pigs.—Sow-sow-west.

No tune, it is said, is so hard to catch as fortune.

Attractive Motto for the Shoeblack's Box.—"Bright be the place of thy sole."

The individual who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his duty is still very low.

It is said that the finest entertainment one can enjoy at a feast is to see a bun dance (abundance) on the table.

An Agricultural Conundrum.—Why should a man never tell his secrets in a cornfield? Because it has so many ears.

Going to law is a mighty cold business, for the very best you can hope for is just-*ice*, and often you can't even get that.

EPIGRAM ON A DRUNKEN LOCKSMITH.

Tho' poor Smug, the smith, for ale and spice,
Sold all his tools, he still kept his *vice.*

"Well, now, Mr. *Tree*, if you're going to *leave*, I shall detain your *trunk*," said an incensed landlord to a guest who was in arrears.

"My dear," said a cross grained husband to his long suffering wife, "do you intend to make a fool of me!" "No my love; nature has saved me that trouble."

A joker declared that a blind man, by taking something from the breakfast-table, recovered his sight; what did he take? He took a tea-cup and *saucer* (saw sir).

A Man having stepped on a cat's tail and made her mew piteously, his companion remarked that her cry was involuntary, but the other exclaimed "Oh, no, it was on *purr-puss.*"

Why is the letter R very unfortunate? Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness and misery, is the beginning of riot and ruin, and is never found in peace, innocence or love.

There is a dispute among some of the old omnibus proprietors in this city as to who ran the first 'bus in America. We think it was Queen Isabella, and the name of the 'bus was Colum*bus*.

One evening at a social gathering a young lady played a piece of music consisting of twenty-four pages. A gentleman, in inferring to it next day, said they were favored with music by the *quire*.

When a man speaks to a lamp post and cautions it not to 'bob round so,' it shows that—the post is getting irregular in its habits and needs looking after.

A Quack, calling on a patient one day, asked him "how he did." "*I didn't*," replied the sufferer. "Then," responded the undaunted doctor, "It must have been your brother," and pocketing his fee, calmly left the house.

A European astronomer predicts that, in August next, there will be comet of such brilliancy in the heavens and so near the earth that we shall have our nights almost as bright as our days. We're afraid that luminary will *come it* to strong.

"I wish to pay you for *five* cakes," said a traveller to a railroad restaurant keeper. "But you only had four—a sponge cake, a cocanut-cake, an almond-cake and a currant cake—" "and a stoma-cake," (*stomach-ache*,) added the traveller.

A sharp grocer, when a customer, who was buying a gallon of mollasses, remarked that a good deal remained in the measure after it was turned, explained the fact by saying, "there was just about the same quantity in the measure before I drew yours, sir."

Great applause has been bestowed upon Rubens because, with one stroke of his brush, he turned a laughing child to a crying one, in a painting, but many a parent has turned a child's expression from joy to grief by a single stroke, without ever getting any credit for it.

A blithe heart makes a blooming visage. True; but it won't do to suppose that every blooming visage comes from a jolly condition of the heart. The cause sometimes lies deeper than that—in the cellar.

'Sam,' said one little urchin to another, 'Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any reward of merit?'

'I s'pose he does,' was the reply; 'he gives me a lickin' every day, and says I merit two.'

A man in Orange county, N. J. was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would not hold still.

A poor scamp left his wife in a great rage, declaring that she should never see his face again until he was rich enough to come in a carriage. He kept his word, for in two hours afterwards he was brought home drunk in a wheelbarrow.

A fellow, on being asked to write a testimonial for a patent clothes wringer, produced the following: I 'bought your clothes wringer, and I am immensely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved to be green and unfit to burn. I run the whole load through your clothes wringer, and I have used the wood for kindling ever since.'

An Irishman was observed one evening slicing a potato into a glass of hot whisky toddy.

"Why, what are you about?" inquired Charley.

"It's punch I'm makin', dear!" replied Pat.

"But what are you slicing that for?"

"To give it a flavor."

"What! a potato flavor!"

"Sure, is'nt a flavor a flavor, whether it's lemon or pitaty?"

John Randolph.—There is no end to the sayings of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Randolph was in a tavern, lying on a sofa in the parlor, waiting for a stage to come to the door. A dandified chap stepped into the room, with a whip in his hand, just come from a drive, and standing before the mirror arranged his hair and collar, quite unconscious of the presence of the gentleman on the sofa. After attitudinizing a while he turned to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked him: "Has the Stage come?"

"Stage, sir! stage!" said the fop. "I've nothing to do with it, sir!"

"Oh! I beg your pardon," said Randolph, quietly, "I thought you were the driver!"

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—tries them.
EVERYBODY—uses them.
EVERYBODY—believes in them.
EVERYBODY—recommends them.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
"Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!! Beware !!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

Miscellaneous.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Legal Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

apr3 I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

Acres		Perches		Name	Taxes
BROADTOP.					
55 acres,				Wm. A. Gray	1 90
440	do	33 perches,		James Patton	6 80
440	do	130	do	do do	14 20
175	do	131	do	do do	7 10
58	do	44	do	do do	2 63
63	do			Jacob Meyers	7 88
30	do			Lewis T. Watson	12 45
372	do			Samuel L. Tobias	28 84
205	do			Newin & Marshall	66 40
289	do			Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell	7 23
14	do			James Figard	80
396	do	129	do	James Razor	2 10
405	do			Ulrich Danner	3 43
5	do			Aaron Evans	46
60	do			Wm. Figard	22 75
3	do			Anderson Lewis & Evans	1 25
110	do	150	do	James Patton	5 70
393	do	197	do	James Patton	5 53
76	do			Wm. Anderson's heirs	38 39
30	do			Hunting'n & B T R R Co	1 17
250	do			do do	58 89
135	do			John McCandles	18 38
50	do			Rev. P. E. Phelps	29 65
120	do			Phillips & Russell	77 62
119	do			James Patton	6 25
165	do			do do	8 90
100	do			Naomi Fisher	31 20
135	do			John W. Whitney	110 39
50	do			do do	40 75
30	do			do do	24 45
164	do			Jno. Devereux part Jno. Belt	16 20
70	do	145	do	Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half	13
150	do			Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract	20 59
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.					
3	do			Andrew Kyhock	48
427	do			Arthur Brown	96
50	do			Philip Diehl	36
HARRISON TOWNSHIP.					
412½	do			Daniel Hinklin	9 04
349	do			John Tinman	7 71
453	do			Joseph Gardner	1 70
42	do	56	do	Barly & Lyons	60
75	do			Andrew P. Miller	1 48
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.					
200	do			John Corly	90
150	do			James Howard	63
101½	do			Michael Sipe	45
404	do			Richard Moans	1 10
420	do			John Cheney	1 10
404	do			Joseph Moanes	1 25
409½	do			Samuel Moans	2 80
424	do	35	do	Alexander Moans	2 90
192	do			Timothy Moans	1 15
200	do	54	do	Israel Moans	1 08
196	do	50	do	Zachariah Moans	83
222	do			Elizabeth Piper	1 15
212	do	20	do	John Boyd	53
216	do	60½	do	Isabella Davis	58
220½	do			William Piper	53
238	do	2	do	John Hardine	63
221	do			Ignatius Hardine	53
434	do	125	do	James Wilson	53
425	do			George F. Alberti	70
213	do			Joseph Lancaster	45
402	do	57	do	Stephen Moans	1 25
240	do			Peter Shaw	75
200	do			Wm. Nicholas	63
25	do			Milligan & Benedict	20
9	do			Putterbaugh's heirs	15
402	do			Francis Johnson	1 43
143	do			Wm. Lane	45
365	do			Daniel Montgomery	1 13
324	do			Alex Johnson	98
368	do			George Hinish	1 09
286	do			Wm. Foster	88
75	do			Robert Montgomery	23
400	do			Isaac Cavan	2 04
400	do			Margaret Cavan	1 80
JUNIATA TOWNSHIP,					
30	do			Nicholas Knouff	9
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.					
464	do			Peter Bush	1 02
250	do			Jacob Bush	78
206	do			Catharine Bush	93
100	do			Mary Elinior	18
400½	do			Christian Meyers Jr	90
395	do			Daniel Green	90
220	do			James Shaw	93
398½	do			Wm. King	45
149	do			George Wolford	14 76
400	do			Philip Amerine	1 25
464	do			Edward Allen	1 25
380	do			Abraham Amerine	1 20
447½	do			Matthew Shaw	1 25
254	do			Henry Amorine	93
426½	do			Wm. Shaw	1 25
339	do			George Amorine	1 08
271	do			Frederick Amorine	88
76	do			Philip Smith	50
436	do			Jacob Smith	1 38
433	do			John Smith	1 38
433	do			George Smith	1 38
400½	do			James Dick	1 25
231	do			Andrew Dick	1 25
400½	do			George McCall	1 25
400½	do			Joseph McCall	1 25
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.					
200	do			Mary Gordon	2 85
200	do			James Gordon	2 98
400	do			Thomas Jones	5 50
150½	do			Stephen Kerr	1 03
165	do			Edward Langley	3 58
200	do			Jacob Miller	1 38
200	do			Elizabeth Miller	1 38
200	do			Mary Piper	1 38
200	do			Amelia Piper	1 38
400	do			Edward Stone	5 50
132	do			John Tomm	5 50
430	do			Alex Montgomery	99
200	do			John Kerr	9 03
200	do			John Razor	1 38
200	do			Francis Moans	12 35
200	do			Milligen & Benedict	1 28
5	do			George Thompson	6
¼ lot				Luke Feeney	43
8 lots				Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	85
102	do			John McElnaly	65
132	do			David Piper	83
200	do			Maria Alberti	1 25
107	do			Bartlebaugh	65
32	do			Thomas & John King	25
40	do			A. B. Cruett	1 00
1 Lot				Henry Stonerook	15
do				Daniel Stoner	15
do				Daniel Bear	15
do				Samuel Yingling	1 68
do				Jacob Biddle	15
do				Ephriam Smeltzer	15
do				M. Stone	15
do				J. Troutman	15
do				Samuel Carmac	20
do				Daniel Bear	1 32
do				Mrs. Lawrence	20
do				Ann Scott	2 68
MONROE TOWNSHIP.					
25	do			Joseph McDaniel	43
346	do			Jacob Martin	3 10
440	do			George Breathead	3 30
PROVIDENCE EAST.					
1219	do			S. H. Tate's Heirs	34
900	do			do do	34
800	do			do do	34
224½	do			do do W. Carvin	22
402	do	46	do	Keziah Logan	90
403	do			Charles Evans	90
402	do	62	do	Charles Logan	90
400	do	75	do	John Cavan	90
401	do	40	do	James Cavan	90
400	do			Isaac Cavan	99
394	do	38	do	Francis Logan	90
210	do			George Deweese	67½
30	do			P. Clingerman or S Williams	30
100	do			Jacob Ritchey	27
400	do			Wm. Cavan	1 20
400	do			Wm. Long	1 35
431	do			John Crosby	1 23
PROVIDENCE WEST					
106	do			Peter Morgart	1 05
420	do			Edward Glen	1 44
420½	do			Edward Gibbons	1 44
ST CLAIR TP.					
411	do			Wm Snively	90
62	do			Henry Koontz	75
SOUTHAMPTON TP.					
438	do			Richard Reed	1 32
439	do			Paul Ward	63
557	do			Patrick Ward	1 25
351	do			Joseph Ward	1 25
353	do			Jonathan Ward	1 25
439	do	141	do	James Reed Jr	99
343½	do			Jesse Reed	78
362	do	19	do	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 11
UNION TP.					
400	do			John Swaggart	7 52
400	do			Leonard Swaggart	7 52
266	do			Alexander Gardner	5 84
116	do			Dr. Wm Smith	2 36
43	do			Samuel Burket	1 00
116	do			John Shee	1 88
50	do			Frederick Snyder	1 00
274	do			Jeremiah Jackson	6 48
130	do			Jacob Swaggart	3 38
440	do			Wm Pearson	9 10
380	do			Ebenezer Branham	9 10
120	do			Conrad Imler	2 44
100	do			George Laib	2 02
100	do			Jacob Burket	2 02
150	do			Peter Shoenberger	3 12
123	do			John Still	8 35
200	do			Michael Shimer	2 18
50	do			Couples Brush Mt	63
433	do			Hugh Porter	1 27
339	do			Griffith Evans	8 63
403½	do			Philip Stine	8 35
439	do			John Martin	9 10
330	do			Wilson Hunt	9 10
363½	do			Alex Scott	9 10
127	do			Dr. P Shoenberger	7 58
124	do			do do	8 77
20	do			do do	50
90	do			do do part of Geo Leip	3 38
150	do			Wm Langham	5 72
80	do			Bowser Brush Mt	3 69
40	do			Peter Shimer Brush Mt	86
WOODBERRY SOUTH.					
135	do			P Shoenberger (Ridge)	2 70
19	do			Wm Fluke	9
19	do			Fluke's Heirs	18
222	do			Elizabeth Piper	48
97	do			Robert Shaw	1 24
216	do	60½	do	Isabella Davis	18
54	do	100	do	John S Hetrick	21
300	do			Jacob Lingenfelter	46
WOODBERRY MIDDLE.					
180	do			Daniel Montgomery	8 02
22	do			Kensinger's Heirs	1 25
20	do			Frederic Nicodemus	1 25
14	do			Charles Typor's Heirs	1 25
40	do			Stonerook part of Watt track	1 65
150	do			Robert Montgomery	5 46
13	do			Jacob Furrey	75
46	do			Benner's Heirs	2 66

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

o match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,

OVER COATS,

PANTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50

" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NECKTIES,

BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,

CALICOES,

TICKINGS, FLANNELS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

Remember the place!!!

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.

Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.

for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the

INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think

FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.

feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,

No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET,

AND

SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE

SPOONS in setts.

BRITAINIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS,

AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY

AND

PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.--tf

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" OF "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,

are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRTS' are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirt before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirts." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retrail trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch street, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.

March20:10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King, John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley, H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley, R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon, C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D., Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D., G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell, C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed, Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers, John Lutz,
William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
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